



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1862

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom

GLASSIES
WILL GIVE YOU
A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK
ON LIFE.
N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
12, Queen's Road C. H.

No. 20,118 號八十一百一第萬二第 日六廿月十年戌壬 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14TH, 1922. 四拜禮 號四十月二十年一十國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATION

BRYEN LUCAS BOLS.

VERY OLD SUPERIOR GENEVA
(In Stone Cuckoo)
DRY GIN (LONDON) (STILL)
BLACKBERRY BRANDY
OREME DE CACAO
GREME DE MENTHE
OURACAO GRAND FINE
OURACAO, ORANGE (In Stone
Cuckoo)
KUMMEL AND MARASCHINO

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The Far Eastern representative Messrs.
W. W. GREENER, LTD., 59, Pall Mall,
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sportsmen are cordially invited to inspect
a few sample models "Greener" Guns
now being shown at our store.

**THE HONGKONG SPORTING
ARMS AND AMMUNITION
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Mirror Maker.
Canton Marble in Various Shades.
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Developing, Printing and Enlarging
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G. MOUSSON

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PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 7.10 a.m.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.00 " " 10
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15
12.30 p.m. " 2.00 " " 15
2.30 " " 4.00 " " 15
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.15 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every 15 minutes

SATURDAY.

Extra Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAY.
7.00 a.m. to 7.10 a.m.
7.30 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
8.30 " " 11.00 " " 10
11.15 " " 12.00 noon " 15
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 10
1.00 p.m. " 4.00 " " 15
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10

NIGHT CARS.
8.40 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. 9.30 p.m.
3.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
Cheques or Comproadors-Order represented
Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

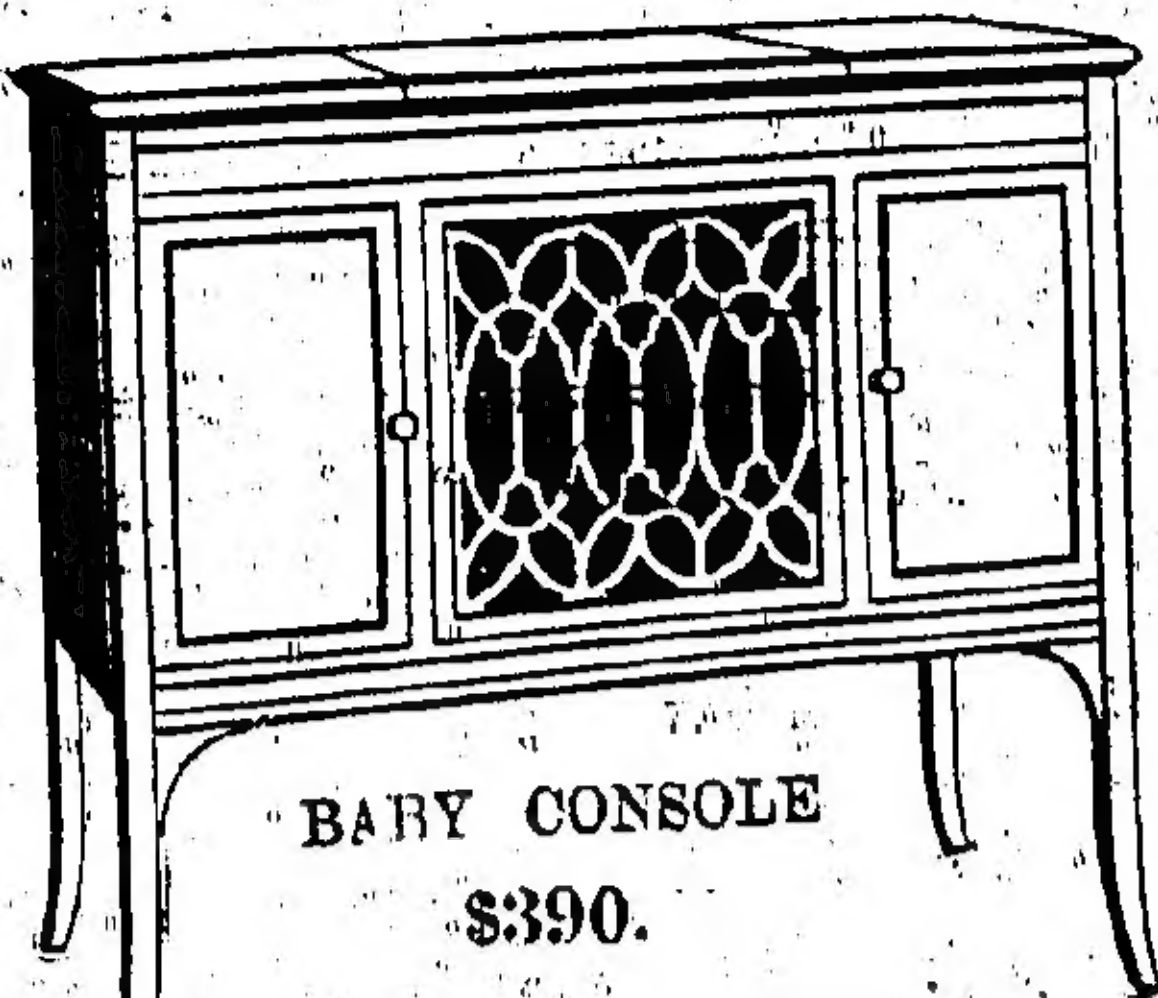
On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1922, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Station	No. 1	No. 12		No. 13		No. 14		No. 15		No. 16		No. 17		No. 18		No. 19		No. 20	
		Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	
CANTON (El She Yu)	dep.							8.00				8.45							8.50
HEUNG LUNG	dep.	8.05						8.15				8.50							8.55
Shek Oon Sheungwan	dep.		7.55		8.05		10.57					8.55		8.55		9.15		9.50	
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YOUR XMAS DANCE CAN HAVE A BROADWAY ORCHESTRA

COME IN
AND HEAR
THE
LATEST
HITS.



MODELS
FROM
\$190
TO
\$730.

BABY CONSOLE
\$390.

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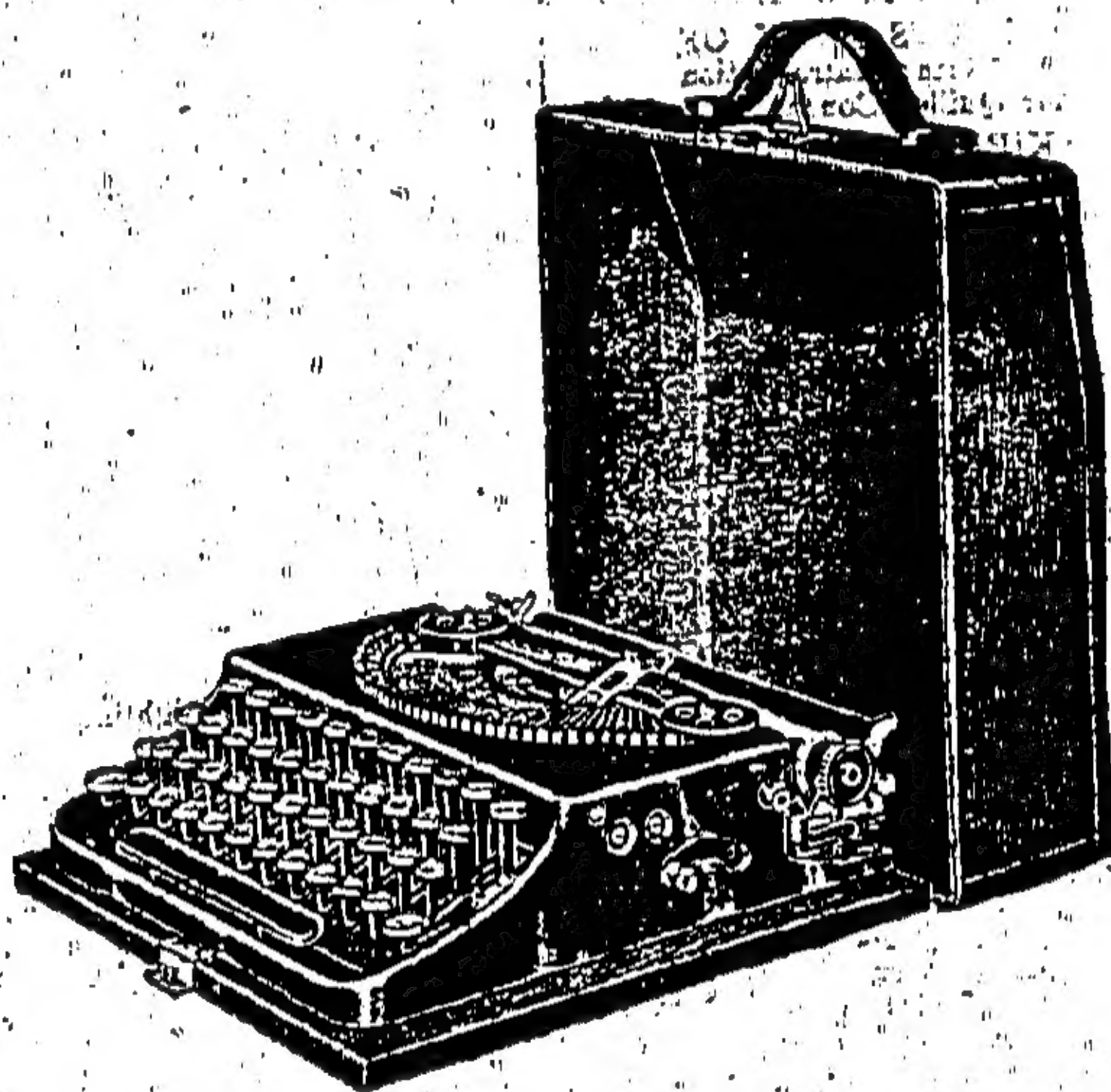
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A THOUGHTFUL GIFT

XMAS
1922



THE REMINGTON PORTABLE.

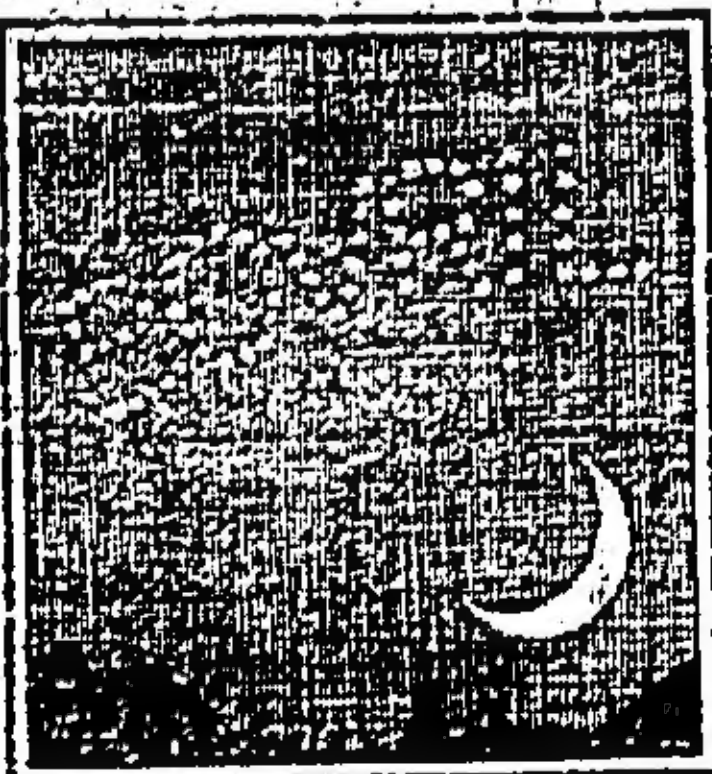
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For Son and Daughter.

A complete Portable Typewriter that will be
prized by anyone—because it is helpful, useful,
practical, and valuable.

Has the complete standard keyboard and other
big machine features. Fits in a case only four
inches high.

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Bedtime

When you feel
you want a drink
last thing at night
take the best of all
hot drinks—Bovril.
Have you tried
aspoonful of Bovril
in hot milk before
retiring?

Always have
BOVRIL
in the House

THE BRITISH SOLDIER.

BY THE LATE FIELD-MARSHAL
SIR HENRY WILSON.

The Editor of *The Democrat* has asked
me to write a short note on the British
soldier, such as I have known him during
my forty-one years of commissioned
service.

We have soldiered together, he and I,
in foul weather and in fine, in good times
and in bad, in hot weather and in cold,
and in many parts of the globe.

We have served together from Belfast
to the Cape, and from Archangel to
Rangoon, and, after this long and some-
what varied experience of him, I have
no hesitation in saying that I would be
prouder to be classed by him as a friend
than I would be for the same compliment
to be paid to me by any other man or
set of men.

After all, what is the British soldier?
He is the essence of our town and country
life. He is the embodiment, not of a class,
but of the whole of our great Empire. He
is at once the most forgetful and the most
thoughtful of men. He is the biggest
coward and the bravest man alive. He is
the greatest grumbler and the most willing
of men. He is the greatest pessimist in
speech and the most profound optimist in
action of any man that ever lived. He is
as cruel as a schoolboy and as gentle as a
woman; while, as a comrade in a tight place
—and the tighter the latter—there is
nobody (and I venture to think, there never
has been anybody) like the British soldier.

I said he was forgetful, because he takes
no thought at all beyond his next meal.
I said he was most thoughtful, because, hav-
ing set out on an enterprise, he never ceases
until he brings it to a happy end.

I said he was the biggest coward, because
on many hundreds of occasions when he has
done some action which brings a gulp to
one's throat, he skulks behind anybody and
everybody if he is asked to stand out and
get his reward; and I said he was the
bravest man in the world, because I have
seen him in quite impossible positions—
whether under a devastating fire, or whether
tending his comrades in a cholera camp—
with a smile on his face, absolutely uncon-
scious of, and certainly with no intention to
claim, the amazing service that he was per-
forming.

I said he was a grumbler. Let me take
you into barracks or camp, on service, or in
peace, where for the moment he is getting
seven nights in bed, any amount to eat and
drink, and nothing to do. He will grumble
until he nearly breaks his heart; but, on the
other hand, let the take you into camp
or bivouac, on service or not, when rations
are short, health is weak, and duties are
terribly heavy—there is nothing, at least I
have never seen anything, that you cannot
call on that man to do, and which he is
not only willing, but anxious, to do if you
ask him.

I said he was the greatest pessimist.
Hark to him as he grumbles to his pals and
nobody "who matters" is listening! Did
anything ever go right? Could anybody
ever do anything that would give satisfac-
tion? Was it possible to beat the enemy,
whether "Boche" or "cholera"? And then
watch his actions, contradicting his words
in such a charming boylike way that one
feels inclined—as, indeed, all we officers
have done a thousand times over—to take
one's hat off before speaking to him.

I said he was as cruel as a schoolboy, and
I mean what I say, but only as schoolboys
in small things that don't matter; and I said
he was as gentle as a woman, and I mean
still more what I say. I have seen him with
hands as soft and light, with forethought
as deep and true, as any woman that was
ever a nursing angel. I have seen him
look after his wounded comrades. I have
seen him watching day and night to try and
bring them back to health, or, if that was
not possible, to ease their last moments;
and I have been him, in perhaps the most
trying circumstances in the world, nursing
his own comrades in cholera camp, where
the chances were—and nobody knew it
better than he did—his himself would be the
next victim.

No wonder, then, that we officers are
proud of our men. No wonder, then, we
officers prize above everything else the good
opinion of such men. He is a rum fellow,
the British private soldier, and has as many
sides to his character as the facets of a
diamond, but, always and ever, inside beats
the same heart.

He is an amazing linguist, although not
knowing any language—not even his own—
yet I have seen him, in different parts of
the world, making natives of all colours and
descriptions not only understand what he
said, but obey his orders. I remember—
during those somewhat trying days in 1914,
when we were falling back from Mons to
the Marne—seeing one of our men (he had
a little French and English dictionary in his
hand) who had pulled up at a wayside inn
talking volubly to a pretty French girl who
brought him out a tumbler of red wine.
As I passed up the dictionary what the
French equivalent for our word "pretty"
was. He saw the word "joli," which he
promptly pronounced "jolly," and he left
the lady, so far as I could see, under no
sort of doubt as to what he thought of her
personal charm.

Some two years ago, General Sir George
Milne wrote a dispatch from his head-
quarters in Constantinople, describing the
work which the troops under his command
had been carrying out for some little time
at Batoum, Tiflis, Baku, at Erzeroum, and
all over Georgia, Azerbaijan, Daghestan,
and, in fact, over much of the Caucasus
and Eastern Anatolia, and I have always
quoted Sir George's dispatch as being a
fairly tale of what a handful—and they were
only a handful—of regimental officers and
British soldiers were able to do in those
somewhat restless countries and in some-
what turbulent days. For example, you will
find a young subaltern, a couple of
Bergeants, and five-and-twenty private
(Continued at foot of next column.)

SCOTTISH SPORT.

GLASGOW ACADEMICALS AND
HERIOTS STILL UNBEATEN.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, October 25th.
The contest between the Glasgow Aca-
demicals and Edinburgh University was
brimful of incident from start to finish.
The Scottish Champions won through in
the end, but they were extended as they
had not been in any of their previous
engagements this season. Going all out,
the University had them badly rattled
during the greater part of the first half,
at the close of which the students had well
earned their lead of three points. In the
second half, however, the Academicals took
a better grip of the game, though it was
not till seven minutes from time that they
got the points necessary for their victory.
Quite as important a game was that between
Watsonians and Heriots, but, neither club
gave of their best. Of concerted back
play there was practically none, the game
resolving itself into a tussle between two
energetic and go-ahead packs. The Wat-
sonians had considerably the best of the
exchanges in the first half, but, clever as
ever at grasping their opportunities,
Heriots crossed over leading by a try. Dr.
Dydale's great over leading by a free
kick gave them further encouragement, and,
putting in characteristically strong finish,
they ran out winners of a frankly
disappointing game, in which none of the
finer points of Rugby was in evidence.
Equally mediocre was the play between
these oldest of opponents, the Edinburgh
Academicals and Royal High School, F.R.S.,
and for the second Saturday in succession
the Academicals had to thank their for-
wards of whom R. I. Marshall was supreme
for their victory.

CELTIC FAVOURITES FOR THE LEAGUE.

A continued improvement in the quality
of the play is again observable, and it is
permissible to hope that the return to the
old standard and style is to be perma-
nent. Celtic, the League champions,
and Morton, Scottish Cupholders, gave an
exhibition of high-class football in keeping
with their reputation. Two defeats and
indifferent displays in recent encounters
pointed to marked deterioration in Celtic,
but their display and victory at Greenock
removed all doubts as to the champions'
ability to uphold their dignity. It is not
too much to say that by this triumph
over Morton they have re-established
themselves as favourites for the League
honour. Rangers, on the other hand de-
clined in the public estimation by their
draw with Albion Rovers, who have
only had one victory in the current
competition. Third Lanark, like Rangers,
disappointed their supporters, Alloa de-
feating the city club on Cathkin Park by a
goal to 0. None anticipated such a result,
after the recent improved display of the
Third Lanark, who, however, quite failed to
play to form. Motherwell had the
leaders of the League, Aberdeen, at Fir
Park, and beat them by 3 goals to 1, a
defeat that sent the northern club to third
place on the table. Dundee, who have
scored more goals than any competitor,
had the most decisive success of the day,
Hamilton Academicals succumbing to them
by 3 goals to 0. The victory placed Dundee
at the head of affairs with the same number
of points—10—as Hibernian, who have an
inferior goal average. Hibernian were one
of five home victors. Raith Rovers being de-
feated at Easter Road in a vigorously con-
tested game.

soldiers keeping law and order in a part of
the world as big as Yorkshire, administer-
ing justice, collecting revenue, and,
generally speaking, "running" a small
country to the enormous benefit—econom-
ically, financially and materially—of the
natives of that country.

I remember two of our battalions coming
up in miserable old ships from Enzeli at the
south end of the Caspian Sea, and being
suddenly dumped into the great oil town of
Baku, where tens of thousands shall we
say?—of the most questionable characters
in the world had been collected, or had
been driven; and these two battalions
took over the charge of this immense town,
and I remember being most amusingly
struck by the fact, that on the following
day of their disembarkation, they were re-
gulating the traffic in the streets, and boys
from Devon and Essex, without even side-
arms, were standing at the cross streets
passing traffic along as though they were in
London, and, what was still more amazing,
everybody obeying them.

If I were to find fault with the British
officer, it would be because he is too proud
of his men, and, as a consequence, is in-
clined to spoil them, with the result that very
often, when the same men go back to civil
life, they feel—at any rate for some little
time—like fish out of water; but this is
a fault on the right side. If I might finish
this very short and incomplete note with
one word of advice to my civilian brothers,
it would be this: That we soldiers are the
largest employers of labour in the world,
and, although we do not err on the side of
liberality in cash payments, and although
the authorities do not err on the side of
thoughtfulness for the men's comfort in so
far as they order them all over the world
at extremely short notice, yet, in spite of
small pay, great inconveniences, and often
both hardships and dangers, we have in
the Army a family of the most contented,
happy people that any country can show;
and I think the reason is this: That officers
and men all belong to one family. We
play our games and take our pleasures
together, and we take our discomforts and
undergo our hardships and dangers not
only altogether, but all in the great cause
of our country's good.

The personal touch between the officers
and the men is the great secret of happi-
ness, the efficiency and the proud traditions
of His Majesty's Army.
General The Earl of Cavan, K.P.,
G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Chief of the
Imperial General Staff, writes:—"I should
like the soldiers of the British Army to
know what their friend, the late F.M.
Sir Henry Wilson, thought of them. If
there is any profit from the sale of this
pamphlet, it will be given to his favourite
charity."

[The pamphlet has been distributed
among the soldiers stationed in Hongkong.]

Shining eyes and glossy curls

—of your little boy or girl,
that will not forever stay
captured in pictures TO-DAY

We have the so-
A. of an outfit you
TACK want. Let us
& Co. show it to you.

15, Des Voeux Road, Central.

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FRESH STOCK OF

FILLETS HADDOCKS

AND
KIPPERS.

JUST RECEIVED
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FISHERIES.

When in doubt about your eyes
or your glasses

Consult
CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

Eye-sight Spec. Lists.

67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Hongkong.

ERUPTIONS ON DAUGHTERS' HEADS Also On Son's Hands and Neck. Cuticura Heals.

"My daughters had to stay at
home because of some eruptions
which broke out on their heads, and
my son also had them on his hands
and neck. They began by small
pimples and gradually got bigger
and then burst. The children could
not comb their hair so I had to cut
it from around the sore spots. The
eruptions caused irritation and they
were all the time scratching."

"Then I got Cuticura Soap and
Ointment, and in a fortnight they
were healed." (Signed) Mrs. E.
Gould, Hipsley Cottage, Hurley,
Nr. Alderbury, Wiltshire, Eng-
land.

"Use Cuticura for all toilet purposes.
Send 10c. in stamps for 2d. and 2c. 6d. Sold
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6-12

Ask for
Glover's
when you need
Dog Medicines
at good stores
everywhere

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Letters are lying at this Office for
Borneo, Q.V., R.F., R.U., R.W., T.H., T.U.,
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PEAK DISTRICT.—TO LET, Furnished,
5-Roomed House, from February to
December. Apply Box V.O., c/o Daily Press
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LOST.—Kowloon. Sunday afternoon.
5-Black and Tan DOG, Smooth
Haired, Small Pointed Ears. Reward.
Telephone K. 549.

WANTED.—To rent a European House
Furnished or Unfurnished, with at
least 6 Rooms. Reply addressed to P.O. Box 604
[277]

TO BE LET.—GODOWN.—Spacious Two
storey Godown, situated on the Praya
near Bowington Canal and containing approx-
imately 1,000 square feet on each floor. To be
let to the end of the year.—Apply 2c. office of
this paper.

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Weights and Measures and other Com-
mercial Information.

It is published at the Office of the "Hong
Kong Daily Press."

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Taku	Kewkiang	Shanghai
Antung	Hankow	Kongmoon
Manchurian	Yochow	Nanning
Trade Cities	Shanghai	K'Chauwan
Newchwang	Ichang	Pakhoi
Dairen	Chungking	Hohow
Port Arthur	Hankow	Lungchow
Chaofo	Ningpo	Mengtze
Wenhaw	Wenchow	Hokow
Tientsin	Santao	Ezomao
Mukden	Foochow	Tengyuen
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Shimonoseki	Tamari	

EASTERN SIBERIA.		
Vladivostok	Nikolajevsk	

COREA (Korea).		
Seoul	Wonsan	Mokpo
Chungmu	Fusan	Chinnampo
Kusan	Pingyang	Songjin

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MACAO.		
Hanoi	Quinhon	Tourane
Haiphong	Annam	Saigon
Tonkin	Hue	Camboage
Provinces		

PHILIPPINES.		
Manila	Iloilo	Cebu
		Zamboanga

BORNEO.		
Sarawak	Brunei	Labuan
British North Borneo		

MALAY STATES.		
Perak	Selangor	Pahang
Negeri Sembilan	Johore	Kedah
Kelantan	Tringganu	Perlis

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.		
Singapore	Penang	Malacca, Prov. Wellesley

NETHERLANDS INDIA.		
Batavia	Samarang	Padang
Buitenzorg	Bourabaya	Macassar

East Coast of Sumatra.		

BRITISH AND AMERICAN SQUADRONS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.		

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THE CHINA ASSOCIATION. THE ANNUAL DINNER.

The annual dinner of the China Association was held on November 7th, at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, London. Mr. F. Anderson, President of the Association, in the chair. As is usual there was a good and representative gathering of Chinese hands. The list of members and guests present follows:—

Sir Ronald Macleay, K.C.M.G., Rt. Hon. Sir John Jordan, G.C.M.G., Rear-Admiral Borrett, R.N., C.B., General Sir George Macdonagh, K.C.B., Sir Geo. V. Fildes, Sir Charles Lucas, K.C.B., Sir Robert Grindle, Sir E. Denison Ross, Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G., Mr. Victor Wellesley, C.B., Mr. C. Atkins, Mr. A. G. Angier, Mr. W. D. Abercrombie, Mr. L. J. C. Anderson, Mr. F. J. Abbott, Mr. W. A. Argent, Mr. A. L. Anderson, Mr. C. R. Burkill, Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Barry, Mr. K. A. Wolfe-Barry, Mr. W. B. Burton Baldry, Mr. James Blair, Mr. R. M. Bewick, C.B.E., Mr. W. B. Buyers, Mr. Byron Brennan, C.M.G., Mr. H. E. Brady, Mr. J. S. Bruce, Mr. Thomas Brown, Mr. R. Blackwell, Mr. J. H. Baring, Mr. H. T. Montague Bell, Mr. J. W. S. Burmester, Mr. A. M. Canaan, Mr. A. R. Carr, Mr. Robert Carr, Mr. I. P. Cullen, Mr. Alec. Cumming, Mr. Archibald Chubb, Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell, Mr. M. E. Duffett, Mr. Geo. B. Dodwell, Mr. L. G. Selwyn Dodwell, Mr. R. P. Dipple, Mr. F. Dodwell, Mr. Leslie Dent, Major R. B. Denny, Mr. Nicholas Everitt, Dr. Oscar Faber, O.B.E., Mr. A. H. Ferguson, Mr. A. Fitzmaurice, Mr. Frank Grove, B.E., Mr. W. H. Godfrey, Mr. J. Gould, Mr. D. W. Gilmour, Dr. Lionel Giles, LL.D., Rear-Admiral V. Gurner, R.N., Mr. H. J. Gudge, Mr. J. Williams-Hambury, Mr. H. E. R. Hunter, Mr. E. E. Hills, Mr. Bowdler Henry, Mr. A. Hyde, Mr. J. A. Horne, Col. R. K. Harvey, Mr. A. C. Hall, Mr. William Harwood, Capt. R. G. Henderson, R.N., C.B., Mr. Robert H. Hill, Mr. C. E. P. Hay, Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Lieut. Commander G. W. Hill, Mr. John Hastings, Mr. H. D. C. Jones, Mr. A. Probert Jones, Dr. J. W. Jackson, Mr. H. H. Joseph, Sir Thomas Jackson, Bt., Major D. M. King, D.S.O., M.C., Mr. Percy H. Kent, Mr. L. N. Leefe, Capt. C. Oswald Liddell, Mr. David Landale, Mr. F. A. Lauder, Mr. D. J. Lewis, Mr. G. C. Moxon, Mr. E. R. Morris, Mr. J. R. Michael, Mr. D. Cameron McGregor, Mr. E. A. J. Macray, Mr. Donald McColl, Mr. C. Selby Moore, Mr. Sidney Michael, Mr. E. M. Meyer, Mr. C. E. Morling, Mr. George Miller, Mr. H. M. S. May, Mr. S. H. Michael, Colonel Morgan, Mr. Harold Meyer, Mr. W. J. Moss, Jun., Mr. E. J. Mayers, Mr. W. R. McCallum, Mr. John MacLennan, Mr. M. M. Maas, Mr. H. A. Macintyre, Mr. C. Macintosh, LL.D., Commander R. Mayne, Alderman W. Phelan, Major W. S. Nathan, R.E., C.M.G., Mr. B. C. Newton, Mr. W. Adams Oram, Mr. W. H. Porritt, Mr. John H. Perry, Mr. W. E. Preston, Mr. J. A. Plummer, Mr. G. D. Pitzipio, Mr. W. G. Pratt, Mr. C. H. C. Platt, Lord Victor Paget, Lieut.-Col. Alec. Reiss, C.B.E., Mr. Denys Reiss, Mr. F. Oswald Reynolds, Mr. D. C. Rutherford, Major-General Sir Dudley Ridout, Mr. A. S. Richardson, Mr. F. B. Reeve, Mr. E. Salinger, Mr. Alfred Salinger, Mr. Frank Souter, Mr. Charles V. Sale, Mr. George S. Sale, M.C., Mr. F. G. Sale, Mr. E. E. Shamoon, Mr. James Stark, Mr. P. Y. Smith, Mr. H. E. Smith, Mr. John Struthers, Mr. Henry Symons, Mr. Newton J. Stubb, Mr. A. P. Simpson, Mr. J. Langford Smith, Mr. E. F. Seymour, Mr. A. Brooke Smith, Mr. A. Thomson, Mr. H. M. Tibbey, Mr. Geo. Thornton, Mr. A. M. Townsend, Mr. Wm. Theodor, Mr. Kenneth A. Barry-Wolfe, Mr. F. A. Wells, Mr. A. P. Wood, Mr. A. G. Wood, Mr. Robert Walter, C.M.G., Mr. Mr. James Whitall, Major J. Whitall, Mr. Edward White, Mr. H. Whistler, Capt. R. H. Whistler, and Mr. H. C. Wilcox, secretary of the Association.

The loyal toasts having been duly honoured, the CHAIRMAN proposed "prosperity to the China Association" in an interesting speech in which he reviewed the events of the past years in China. In conclusion he said:—What differences of opinion there may be about the policy of the late Government in some parts of the world, there are none, amongst British subjects connected with the Far East, about the management of our affairs there. We are all glad to acknowledge the active part accorded to British interests by H.M. Government and the sympathetic and helpful spirit in which it is given. (Applause.) It is to be made any suggestion of a change, it would be to repeat the advice given by the late Mr. Charles Ross, in this room two years ago, and by our chairman, Mr. Landale, at the annual general meeting in July, that it would be an advantage if our own North and South in China were drawn more closely together. As time goes on, it seems to us that the course of events makes it more and more clear that it would be in the general interest if the Diplomatic Service, the Consular Service, and the Government of Hongkong were all under the same Department of State. (Applause.) In conclusion, I would only add that as in the past the chief aim of this Association is to further British interests in China by doing all in its power to maintain the most friendly and cordial relations with our Chinese friends. So, in honouring the toast of "prosperity to the China Association," we are expressing the hope that the friendship which has happily been established between the people of this country, and the people of China for so many years, will long continue. (Applause.)

"OUR GUESTS."

Mr. L. N. LEFE, in proposing "Our Guests," said: "It is, I think, one of the most pleasing features of membership of the China Association that it enables one at these annual gatherings to renew old friendships made in China, and to live over again incidents in our lives spent over there. When I look round and see so many familiar faces I make no doubt that the stories which are told in club or on the dining course lose nothing of embellishment, with which time and vivid imagination are able to clothe them. (Laughter.) These annual dinners also afford us an opportunity to meet and offer hospitality to those who are called upon to serve in various public ways British interests in China. This year circumstances arranged themselves that it was found possible to intercept Sir Ronald Macleay, and to wish him bon voyage before he sailed for Peking. (Applause.) Perhaps we might wish him a good deal more, because it seems to me that the difficulties which await him on arrival there are, if anything, greater than those which faced many of his distinguished predecessors. We may all be optimists here, so far as China is concerned, but on reviewing the position today I cannot help feeling sometimes that we are being tried rather highly in our spirit of optimism. (Hear, hear.) If we cannot wish him an easy term of office, we share the hope that he may witness the end of those quarrels which render abortive the best efforts of China's friends and helpers. (Hear, hear.) All of us who have lived in Hongkong or the Treaty ports have a lively recollection of the added charm given to our social life by the presence of the garrisons and of the fleet. I suppose that all of those who have lived abroad for any length of time have formed warm and lasting friendship with one or the other. (Hear, hear.) It is only natural, therefore, that we should wish to fortify our list of guests this evening by representatives of the Navy and Army, and it is with great pleasure that I welcome so eminent a soldier as Lieut.-General Sir George Macdonagh, who was recently Adjutant-General of the Forces. (Applause.) Then in Rear-Admiral G. H. Borrett we welcome one who is well known on the Yangtze. (Hear, hear.) We also welcome distinguished representatives of the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office, of whose courtesies this Association has had so many assurances. Others of our guests, whom it is my privilege to welcome are not, perhaps, quite so much in the public eye. I should like to follow an example which has been set by the proposer of this toast in former years, and indulge in some pleasanties inspired by incidents in the earlier days of some of our guests. (Laughter.) It is rather fascinating to draw aside the curtain of respectability. (Laughter.) I am very sorry I cannot, though it is not because material is lacking. (Laughter.) I am sure, however, it would be a profound error. When I rose to speak, I was told that I might spend ten minutes. I see that I have spent seven, and, therefore, I am in the position of being able to balance my budget and carry forward a surplus. (Laughter.) I have no intention of taking advantage of so rare a position, and I have no hesitation in asking you to join with me in drinking the health of our guests, and I couple with the toast the name of Sir Ronald Macleay. (Applause.)

REPLY BY THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

SIR RONALD MACLEAY, K.C.M.G.: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it was with a sense of great pleasure that I received your very kind invitation to be your guest at this annual banquet of your great Association, but I must confess that the sense of pleasure was somewhat alloyed when it was followed by a notification that I was to be honoured with the duty of responding for the guests of this evening, and my feeling of dismay has been increased on finding in what a distinguished company I am placed. I see amongst them an eminent soldier who during the troublesome time of the war was director of a great scheme of military intelligence—intelligence which if it did not surpass all understanding, at any rate surpassed the extremely elaborate intelligence system of the Hun. (Applause.) Then I have on my right a distinguished Admiral, and I am surrounded by other gentlemen who have made themselves famous in the annals of the country. Why, in the presence of this galaxy of talent, did you fall back upon this miserable diplomatic person? (Laughter.) We poor diplomats belong to a tongue-tied service. We have no experience in speaking. In fact, I find myself in much the same position as a very distinguished lady, the wife of an eminent ex-Premier, in a story for which I do not vouch. She was giving a lecture in the United States the other day, and it appears that she had had much experience of lecturing, which is an art which has to be acquired by a considerable amount of practice. In her first lecture she was talking away, and an American lady leaned over from the gallery and said that she had paid a large sum for her seat but could not hear a word. Whereupon the charming English lady answered, "Well, anyhow, you are not missing much." (Laughter.) If you cannot hear me to-night you must console yourselves with the same reflection. (Laughter.) Mr. Leefe has alluded to me in very kindly terms, and has said some very nice things. Both he and the chairman have alluded to the present troubled state of China and to the difficulties which confront his Majesty's representative at Peking. I assure you gentlemen, that I am very sensible of those difficulties, and I can tell you that I feel great hesitation in shouldering the immense responsibility of that office. China is passing through a curious stage of evolution. I do not think it is quite true to say it is and it is not, which is a paradox that China does not change. She is changing, and I think that is chiefly owing to the influx of new ideas—the ideas of Young China, sometimes perhaps not thoroughly assimilated. Those ideas

are coming in mainly through young students, who acquire their education first of all in missionary schools in China, and then at universities, principally in the United States and Japan. We cannot disguise from ourselves that those ideas are influencing thought in China. There is growing up a public opinion in China which is beginning to find voice now. Chinese newspapers are becoming much more organs of public opinion than ever before. They attack problems in the most direct manner—questions of labour, questions regarding China's position in the world, and so on. Young China has to be considered and dealt with. Since I left China, which was in the autumn of 1916, a lot of water has flowed under the bridges. I left it just after the death of a great man, a strong man—Yuan Shih-kai. I think it is unfortunate that so far, amidst the turmoil and movement of forces in China engendered by revolution, China has not yet thrown up a man equal in character or strength to Yuan Shih-kai. (Hear, hear.) It must be our wish that such a man should emerge, and that soon, but China has passed through similar crises. She must take her time; things move slowly with such an old conservative race, and I think we must be patient. I should like, therefore, to say that we must have faith in the great fundamental intelligences—common sense and industry of China. They have saved her in the past, and will save her again. (Applause.)

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

Your chairman alluded to an event which will have an immense influence on the future of China—the Washington Conference. You know that at that conference by public statement of all the Great Powers chiefly interested in China, there was an avowal that the old selfish policy was to be superseded by an international policy of co-operation. That should be an immense landmark in the history of China. (Hear, hear.) The formation of the last consortium gives an indication of a desire of the four Great Powers to carry out that policy. The cry of the people of China at present is "Money"; they are not alone in that respect—(Laughter)—but China, and more particularly, perhaps, Young China, is a little inclined to think that it is our bounden duty, and the bounden duty of other Governments to come along and help them with large loans. I do not think the Chinese quite realise that capital is a commodity, and, like all commodities, has its price. Capital is on exorbitant terms, and the public, before they are going to invest their money in Chinese bonds are going to insist on certain securities and guarantees, and it is for China to show that she is in a position to give those guarantees and afford that security. The first thing she must do is to put her house in order, and in that task it is very difficult for the Great Powers to intervene. I am sure that practical men like Sir John Jordan will agree with me that China must work out her own salvation, to a great extent. (Hear, hear.)

At Washington it was decided that there should be a special conference held which would give China an increase in her Customs duties. What that conference meets, as presumably it will in the near future, China will reap certain immediate advantages and certain ultimate advantages which will bring her to a position where she will be able to abolish some of her very troublesome taxes and hindrances to her trade, a certain increase in revenue; but I think the feeling at Washington was that it was not fair that the Chinese consumer of foreign goods should have to pay those increased prices to meet the tariffs, because the revenue which is derived from them is not devoted to the General welfare of China. (Applause.) That is going to be one of the tasks of that conference. Young China is a little apt to fret at this. They dislike the idea of any sort of control or interference; they think it is derogatory. Nobody wants any control of Chinese finance, but we should like guarantees that the money which China will obtain from the increase in the tariff will be devoted to constructive works. (Hear, hear.)

There is an immense amount of work to be done in the way of railway construction, roads, etc., and there is another thing which the Chinese must bear in mind, and that is that the fundamental provision of the Washington Conference was the limitation of armaments. China is maintaining an unnecessary number of men under arms, and the Chinese Government must—and will, we hope—gradually find itself fit as a Central Government and insist upon the disarmament of the totally unnecessary forces. (Hear, hear.) When we see the Central Government emerge—and I think there is promise of this—strong enough to make its writ run all over China, and put an end to this futile quarrelling between different cliques of military commanders, and establish a firm Government, giving guarantees of stability, I do not think that there will be any difficulty in the way of capital being forthcoming from England, America and Japan, to help her to put her business on a proper basis by paying off some of the unfortunate unsecured debtors and make a fresh start. (Applause.)

THE EDUCATION OF CHINESE.

You will, perhaps, ask in what way can the China Association contribute towards the furthering of the general relations between China and Europe. It seems to me that there is one direction in which you can all move. We require to initiate a policy of education of the Chinese on British lines, and I think the Association must do a great deal in attracting Young China to England to do its studies here. I think you will agree that they are drifting away from us too much, and that it is unfortunate that so few young Chinamen come to England for their education. (Hear, hear.) There are difficulties, of course. We are competing with the wonderful organisation of missionary effort by America in China, which is amply supplied with funds for their purpose, but

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WHO UNDERSTANDS EINSTEIN?

AMUSING EFFORTS IN JAPAN.

At a recent session of the Japanese Cabinet Council there was a discussion of quite an unusual nature, according to the *Mainichi*. One of the Ministers asked whether ordinary people could understand Prof. Einstein's lectures on the theory of relativity. Mr. Kamada, Minister of Education, rather rashly said that of course they would. Dr. Okano, Minister of Justice, contradicted Mr. Kamada, saying that they would never understand. Mr. Arai, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, was rather sorry for Mr. Kamada, so he said that they would perhaps understand vaguely. The headstrong Minister of Justice insisted that there could be no midway between understanding and not understanding. If they understood, they understood clearly. If they did not understand, they did not understand at all. A bill fell on the company. Mr. Baba, the tactful director of the Legislation Bureau, said that they could understand if they made efforts. Their efforts would be useless, persisted the Minister of Justice. He had himself ordered a book on the theory of relativity when the theory was first introduced into Japan last year and tried to study it. On the first page he found higher mathematics, and he had to shut the book for the present. When the member of the Imperial Academy were invited to dinner at the Hama detached palace, he had mentioned the problem to Dr. Tanakadate Aikitsu, who was seated next to him. Dr. Fujisawa Rikitaro (an authority on mathematics) overheard their discussion, said that in America they were collecting popular explanations of the theory, offering an enormous prize. Such being the case, Dr. Fujisawa said, it was wiser not to begin the study at once. He supported Dr. Okano's opinion. Hearing this elaborate explanation, Mr. Baba, director of the Legislation Bureau, decided to eschew Einstein for the time being.

The *Japan Chronicle* says that an amusing explanation of the popularity of works on Einstein's theory is current in Japanese circles. The characters for relativity (so *laissez*) mean literally mutual-relation nature, and the *sei* may also be translated "sex." It is said that many people have bought books on relativity believing that they were to be entertained with discussion on sex problems. Being plunged into a sea of higher mathematics on the first page, they have regretted their bargain and many have asked the booksellers to return their money. It is to be hoped that no one sat through Einstein's recent seven-hour lecture in the hope that he would at long last turn his attention to something more romantic than cube roots.

still, I was rather shocked to-day when my old friend, Mr. Chu, the Chinese Charge d'Affaires, said that there were only about 250 Chinese students at present in England, and that the large majority of them did not come from China proper, but from Singapore, and other Chinese communities in different parts of the world. I can only say that those should not be discouraged, but I do think that a far larger number should come to us from China herself. (Hear, hear.) Another thing that struck me is that a large number of Chinese students come here to study our laws. Far be it from me to disparage the study of English law; I only want to point out that it is to a young Chinaman. China has evolved a magnificent set of codes, based mostly on Continental law. Those are always about to be applied in China, but there is always a considerable hiatus between precept and practice. (Laughter.) There is, therefore, no scope for the young Chinaman's knowledge of English law. I should have thought that it would be better for them to direct their energies into more practical channels, such as engineering, medicine—but, especially engineering. I should think it would be an admirable thing for them to be familiar with English railway construction methods, and that the Association might establish bursaries and scholarships which would enable young Chinese to be attached to our great English railway companies to learn the business of railway management. From the post from which I have just come in I Argentine, I am able to tell you that I have witnessed the wonderful work of English railways and English railway managers in foreign countries. It would be an admirable thing if a certain number of young Chinese students could be attached to our big railway companies to learn the business and go through the various departments. I throw that out as an enterprise, and I do think that private enterprise could fill this gap. The Government is too hard up to spend money in that direction now. If the China Association could help in the matter, they would encourage larger numbers of Chinese students to come here and learn a practical trade. (Applause.)

It is a great honour and pleasure to me to take up the post of Minister in Peking, and it is an immense satisfaction to me to feel that I carry with me your good wishes. (Applause.) I know I can count upon the loyal support and co-operation of the English community in China. (Hear, hear.) I really feel ashamed to talk about China in the presence of men who knew it far better than I do. All I can say is that during the time that I was there as Consul at the Legation I had the immense privilege and the great advantage of being able to sit at the feet of a man whom I considered to be the greatest Minister we have had in China—Sir John Jordan. (Applause.) If I know anything of the problems which distract the Legations in that country I owe it all to Sir John Jordan. I hope it may be granted me to follow humbly in his footsteps. In the name of all the guests I thank you for your hospitality, and I wish also to thank the chairman for the kind things he has said about me personally. (Applause.)

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A correspondent writing to the N.C.
Daily News from Chenchow, Hunan,
says:

About a month ago Song Hong-yin's army crossed through the extreme southern end of this province, entering at the Kiangsi side, near Nuchen and passed through Ichang, Liwu, Liansan and Ngan-wha. From there it divided and one half went south and the other half west to Kweilin in Kwangsi. They cleaned up the country for a distance of from two to three li on each side of the road, took all they could lay their hands on and commandeered the men that could carry to carry it away with them. Two thousand men were taken from Ichang county alone; some have not yet returned and many never will, for they died on the road. The local gentry raised \$400 and sent a man to Liansan to provide road money for the return trip of those who could not get back. It is stated that still nearly 200 men from this county have not yet returned.

The writer has just recently covered the road, between Ichang and Liwu and tales of the ravages along this road were horrible. The army was estimated to be between 20,000 and 30,000 men, about half of whom were armed. Bandits and brigandage seem to be on the increase everywhere in this part of the province. Reports have been received that the leaders of the bandits at Kiah had come down from the hills and there were no bandits in that county, but that applies only to the city and its immediate vicinity, for the writer expected to cross from Liwu to Liansan and from there to Kiah, but the roads were reported dangerous and one market town, just a few miles from Liwu, was robbed while we were at Liwu. Mr. Lawson, of the British-American Tobacco Co., went from Kweiyangchow to Kiah and returned and reported no trouble and the road between Liwu and Kweiyangchow is open.

The strange thing about the whole southern district is that carriers are not molested. Hunan produce is pouring into Kwangtung and Lienschow and the reason given is that two likin stations have been opened by the leaders of the tufel, at the instigation of the chamber of commerce at Lienschow, to collect taxes on all produce. They in turn guarantee safe passage for all carriers. One of the likin stations is at Dongbikwan and one below Hsintsi, both in the Kwangtung province, one on the road that goes through Liansan and the other on the main road from Liwu and that district through Hsintsi to Lienschow. Both of these stations are making money and so business in Lienschow is better than it has been for some time past.

The people in the country districts, however, are desperate and in nightly fear of being robbed or taken away by these bandits. One wealthy man at Liwu was taken by surprise and held at \$4,000 ransom. A well dressed man came to his house in the day time, asking for him, and telling the wife that he wanted to pay a debt that he owed her husband. She called her husband and when he came the man threw off his robes, drew a revolver and called for the rest of his party, who bound him and took him away to the hills.

BEYOND ENDURANCE.

There is one thing about the situation in the country that is almost beyond endurance. The roadways and desperate characters that always abound in every country too and they reap their harvest because of the general lawlessness. There are few soldiers about and the civil officials have not enough men to control the situation. Opium trade is booming and at Kueiyangchow a farmers' meeting was actually called to discuss the advisability of planting opium for the next year's crop. There was much discussion and it came to nothing, but many farmers have already planted fields of opium, taking the risk of having it dug up before the harvest next year. Several years ago, just before the prohibition, this district was noted for the abundance of opium, and the writer saw thousands of mow that year, but has not seen any since. It was actually reported that there was some of that old crop still on hand in Kueiyangchow and many people made fortunes that year on opium. Schools are few this year, and even some of the endowed institutions are having great difficulty in keeping open.

There are constant rumours that fighting is soon to take place in Canton. Merchants are not going there and business with Canton is at a low ebb. Plenty of salt has been coming through until recently and the price is going up a little on account of rumours of further trouble in the south.

LORD HARDINGE RETIRING.

Lord Hardinge of Peshawar who has been British Ambassador at Paris since November, 1920, has intimated his desire to retire from that post at the end of the present year. This decision is due to personal reasons only, and has been received with the utmost regret by His Majesty's Government. Lord Hardinge's diplomatic career has been extremely brilliant. He was for many years Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, vacating that post in 1910 to become Viceroy of India. After holding that office for six years, he returned to London as Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs before becoming Ambassador in Paris in succession to Lord Derby.

THE KWANG SI BANK NOTE CASE.

SEQUEL TO THE FIND IN A
CABBAGE PATCH.

DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING EVIDENCE
FROM NANNING.

What is known as the Kwang Si bank note case was again put back at the Magistracy yesterday. The four defendants in the case were arrested as the result of a police raid at Sun Shui Po on November 1st conducted by Sub-Inspector Peter Grant when a large quantity of alleged forged Kwang Si dollar bank notes and a printing press were discovered.

The four Chinese were subsequently charged with the possession of forged notes, keeping a printing press without permission and with having in their possession a forged instrument. When the case was first called about a month ago it was found necessary to bring evidence from Kwang Si that the notes were forgeries. Since then the Assistant Crown Solicitor (Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg) has been trying to collect the necessary proofs.

Yesterday when the case was called Mr. Hazlerigg informed his Worship that he had been unable to obtain any evidence from Nanning. He proposed to proceed with the hearing and asked Mr. Wood to fix a date. In support of the charges Mr. Hazlerigg said he proposed to call a local money-changer to show that he had done business in Kwang Si notes. Another witness would be Mr. George Banker who had business relations at Nanning, and frequently went there on business. He would prove that notes, similar to those found, were in currency in Kwang Si.

The hearing of the case was fixed for next Tuesday.

CANTON LOANS.

EXTENSION OF THREE MONTHS
DESIRED.

CONSORTIUM MAY PARTICIPATE.

The Canton Times publishes the following statement:—
With reference to the much-discussed Canton loans, Government House and the local agent of the Anglo-French China Corporation, Ltd., Mr. Charles S. Paget, whom seen, said that, owing to the political and financial situation, the Corporation requests an extension of payment for three months from the date of the Coingate contract being received by the Corporation at London (December 1st). According to the Coingate Loan contract, the first payment of one-fourth of two million pounds sterling was to have been paid within thirty days after the receipt of the contract at London. The Canton Government has granted the request for an extension but requires a fixed date of payment as a prime consideration, desiring the first payment from the Coingate Loan to be fixed for February 1st and subsequent instalments according to contract.

It is believed that, when the American members of the Consortium learned of the favourable terms and strong security of the proposed bond of the Canton Government—particularly of the Coingate and the municipal issues—they made a protest with a desire to participate in them. The Anglo-French-China Corporation is considering the question of meeting the views of the other members of the Consortium, but requires more time to go into the matter.

In September and October last, the Canton Government and Mr. George L. Brander, of the Anglo-French-China Corporation, concluded preliminary arrangements to issue Canton Government bonds in London for the purpose of currency rehabilitation and municipal improvements—two million pounds sterling for each project.

To meet emergency payments, the Canton Government has just contracted several loans. A sum of \$300,000 has been borrowed from the Salt Merchants' Guild; \$50,000 from the Kwangtung Yueh-han Railroad Company; \$20,000 from the Canton-Samshui Railroad, and small sums from the pawnshops and different district magistrates, totalling more than \$250,000.

JAPAN AND CHRISTIANITY. TOKUGAWA FAMILY'S COLLECTION OF HISTORICAL TREASURES.

It is reported that Marquis Kokujun Tokugawa has decided to throw open, to the general students of Christian history in Japan, a large stock of old books and other articles in his possession relating to Christianity in this country during its forbidden period in the Tokugawa era.

These, Reuter's Tokyo correspondent says, have been handed down from generation to generation in closed cabinets since the time of The Shogun. The present head of the family recently opened them and was surprised to find a number of old books and personal effects, all priceless historical treasures to Christian students. Among the books are copies of the Bible written in Japanese kana representing the original sounds of foreign language, while the personal effects include the peculiar religious garments worn by the Japanese Christian believers at the time of the Amakusa Christian Rebellion. The greater part of these treasures will be contributed to the Museums in Tokyo, and Mito, the native city of the Marquis.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

CLERGY DEFEAT MEDICOS.

The twelve-a-side cricket match between Clergy and Medical Officers on the Hongkong Cricket ground yesterday resulted in a comparatively easy win for the Clergy by five wickets and 85 runs.

The match commenced at about 11 a.m. and stumps were drawn at 4 p.m. Throughout the play there were a number of interested spectators, including several ladies.

The Padres' side included three well-known cricketers—Crole-Rees, Quick and Parcell—while the Medicos had Major Tomlinson and Capt. Tomony in their ranks, both league cricketers. Going in first the doctors were all out by tiffin time for 105, without any noticeable individual efforts, excepting Major Tomlinson's 26 and Com. Harkin's 24.

The Clergy sent in Crole-Rees and Parcell first, but Parcell was soon out to a decision of l.b.w. against him, after scoring one run. Crole-Rees stayed for some time at the wicket and scored a very useful 36 before he was caught by Capt. Tomony. In fact their remaining seven batsmen did well making double figures, with the exception of the Rev. H. Copley Moyle who was caught, after scoring three. When 190 had been run up the side, declared, six wickets having fallen. At the conclusion of the match the Medicos were sent in again and they scored 33 runs for eight wickets when stumps were drawn.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

R. Valentine, b Crole-Rees	13
Com. Peregrine, b Quick	2
Major Tomlinson, b Crole-Rees	26
Major Lloyd, b Crole-Rees	7
D. Lyon Brown, b Quick	0
Com. Lindop, c and b Crole-Rees	0
Col. Humphrey, l.b.w. Crole-Rees	11
Capt. Tomony, b Crole-Rees	4
Com. Harkin, c Crole-Rees, b Quick	24
Capt. Fettes, b Quick	20
Major Harding, c and b Crole-Rees	8
Rees, not out	8
Com. Hunt, not out	3
Extras	3
Total	105

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Crole-Rees	12.4	3	44	7
Quick	10	1	48	4
Featherstone	2	0	11	0

THE CLERGY.

Rev. H. S. Crole-Rees, R.N., c	0
Tomony, b Lloyd, R.N., l.b.w.	48
W. H. Parcell, R.N., l.b.w.	1
Tomlinson, b Crole-Rees	1
E. W. Martin, c Tomlinson	18
b Lloyd, c and b Tomony	25
E. K. Quick, b Tomony	34
W. Featherstone, not out	21
A. D. Stewart, b Tomlinson	16
H. Harrison, R.N., not out	16
H. O. Moyle, c Hunt, b Lloyd	3
Extras	25
Total (for six wks.)	190

Revs. H. R. Wells, H. S. Bailey, Fr. Walsh and G. T. Waldegrave did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tomlinson	8	0	58	2
Lloyd	11	2	55	3
Tomony	6	0	28	1
Lyon Brown	3	0	26	0

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

2nd Innings.	
Com. Hunt, c Crole-Rees, b Quick	3
Major Harding, b Quick	8
Capt. Fettes, c b Quick	0
Com. Harkin, b Crole-Rees	5
Capt. Tomony, b Quick	0
Col. Humphrey, not out	0
Com. Lindop, c Harrison, b Crole-Rees	0
Major Lloyd, b Quick	2
Major Tomlinson, not out	5
Major Tomlinson, b Quick	0
R. Valentine, b Quick	5
Extras	5
Total (for eight wks.)	33

D. Lyon Brown and Com. Peregrine did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Crole-Rees	7	2	17	2
Quick	6	4	11	6

BILLIARDS.

TAIKOO CLUB v. KOWLOON DOCK R.O.

A friendly billiard match between Kowloon Dock Recreation Club and Taikoo Club was played at Taikoo on Tuesday night. All the games were keenly contested, and the result was a win for Taikoo by the narrow margin of 3 points. The highest breaks were made by D. Templeton (34) and W. Brown (31). The details are as follow:

TAIKOO.		KOWLOON.	
W. Brown	250	S. Gray	227
J. Ferguson	250	R. Lapsley	244
W. Weir	250	W. Hedley	318
D. Templeton	250	W. Johnstone	187
D. Peoples	235	W. Smith	250
J. Foulds	144	A. Gourley	250
Total	1,379	Total	1,379

At the conclusion of the game Mr. Templeton referred to the pleasantness of these club games, and Mr. Keith extended an invitation to a return game at Kowloon on the 20th inst.

TENNIS.

YESTERDAY'S BIG MATCH.

NG-SZE KWONG v. KASHIO.

The variation of form in tennis could not be better illustrated than in yesterday's match between the local champion (Ng Sze Kwong) and the Japanese Davis Cup player (Kashio) who is at present in Hongkong. The match was played at the Chinese Recreation Club before a large crowd of spectators. Kashio, much to the disappointment of local tennis players, defeated our best player by two straight sets. Ng Sze Kwong was unable to secure a single game in the two sets. Before visiting Hongkong, Kashio paid a call at Shanghai and played a three set match with John Wade, the Shanghai Singles man. On that occasion Wade was defeated by two straight sets also, but they were not love sets. Wade managed to secure at least five games out of a total of 17 games. It will be recalled that Wade visited the Colony about a month ago and played in the Interport tournament. He then played against Ng Sze Kwong and was defeated by three sets to two, by 24 games to 21. Yet Ng was unable to claim a single game against the Japanese player yesterday.

It was quite clear from the outset of the match that he was not in form and did not, on a single occasion, show any of that sparkling tennis for which he has gained a name. He has proved himself to be Mr. W. Lo's master at the game on several occasions; yet, yesterday when M. W. Lo played the Japanese player after the big match he managed to get at least two games out of a possible fourteen. Various reasons were given as to Ng's poor exhibition and amongst these there are two outstanding. The first is that it is the off season and our champion is busily engaged in other kinds of sport; principally cricket, and that he at the present moment is out of practice. The other reason is—and it appears to be a sound one when one thinks of Ng's principal faults in yesterday's match,—that Spalding's balls were used for the match and not Slazenger's with which Ng is accustomed to play. The balls used were hard court balls and right through yesterday's two sets it was very noticeable that most of the points scored against Ng were forehand and backhand drives, driven just six inches behind the base line. The difference in the balls used may have accounted for this.

The match itself was very tame throughout, for the Japanese mastered his opponent completely, and the play was very one-sided. From the commencement he had the advantage and many of the games were love games in his favour. Once or twice the score rose to deuce, but the Japanese had nothing to fear. The visitor's style of play was different to anything we see here. There was no wrist work, but he seemed to use his whole body in making his drives. He held his racket stiff and the arm was flexible, as is usually the case with most players. His services to some extent reminded one very much of M. W. Lo's serving—a certain bracing of the whole body before the racket was brought into play. His smashing was also peculiar; most of his kills being taken at a very low angle, just skimming the top of the net. The score for this match was 6-0, 6-0.

A much better game was witnessed between M. W. Lo and Kashio. At times Lo made his opponent go all the way before he could secure the game. Unfortunately the crowd had left the Club ground before this match was played, but had they remained they would have witnessed much better tennis. M. W. Lo was in good form and secured a game in each set, the final score being 6-1, 6-1.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn was amongst those who witnessed the match.

The umpires and scorers for the two matches were: Mr. Choo Man Ping and Mr. R. E. Lindsell.

"ROYAL ROYCE."

A TRADE MARK CASE IN JAPAN.

Arising out of a protest registered by Sir E. F. Crowe, H.M. Commercial Attaché in Japan, an interesting case has just been decided by the Japanese Patent Office. The trade mark to which exception was taken on the part of the British authorities was one containing the words "Royal Royce" as the name of a bicycle, and the grounds for the protest were the similarity between this and that of the well-known car manufacturers, Rolls Royce, do not manufacture bicycles, but it was pointed out that certain parts of a cycle might possibly be used in a car and that accordingly the public might be misled. The applicant for the patent stated that he chose the English word "royal" in the sense of splendid, and the word Royce he obtained from the capital letters of the Japanese expression "Rikishi Oni Yuhkuri Cyoku" (a cycle pre-eminent in the world of bicycles) and so coined the expression Royal Royce. The Japanese Patents Bureau held that the protest was well founded and delivered judgment accordingly.

THE "SUI AN" PIRACY COMMISSION.

LAST OF THE PUBLIC SITTINGS.

The public sittings of the Sui An Piracy Commission came to a close yesterday afternoon. There was very little of fresh interest in the evidence, however.

Elise Camahant, a Spanish lady passenger, was the first witness called. She said she saw one woman among the pirates, dressed in good Chinese style. After the piracy took place, this particular woman attacked witness, and stole a cameo from her. Two other pirates, each of them masked, stole two rings from her. Witness added that the Chinese woman was carrying a revolver in each hand.

Mr. Caballero, another passenger on the Sui An, said he, too, saw a woman pirate, but was unable to identify her as one of the passengers. It was his own opinion that many of the robbers were drawn from the better class of Chinese.

Inspector W. Kent, H.K.P., who also travelled on the Sui An, said he saw the woman on board in the morning and afternoon, before the piracy commenced. In reply to the Chairman, Inspector Kent said it would have been quite possible for the woman to leave the boat with the pirates, and return again as a second-class passenger.

Evidence as to the way in which the Piracy Regulations, when they came into force, were brought to the notice of the company's captains was given by Capt. W. E. Clarke, who preceded Mr. Arnold as Secretary to the Company.

Mr. J. S. Gill, a second class passenger, expressed the opinion that the pirates were travelling in every class on the boat. He said that when the second class passengers heard the alarm, they all dashed to the first class saloon, but were surprised to see all the first class passengers held up by robbers. He himself was immediately seized by two men and robbed of his purse and two rings.

Everything was very mixed up in the saloon, and in fact, the comrade was lying between his (witness's) legs (laughter). They mistook witness for the pursuer and threatened to kill him if he did not give up the keys of the safe. When the pirates left the ship they took a tremendous amount of loot with them.

Mr. W. Russell, Government Marine Surveyor, said he inspected the Sui An about last June, though not particularly with a view to seeing whether the Piracy Regulations were carried out.

In reply to Capt. Lake, witness said his position was a difficult one, for he found himself torn between Piracy Regulations, Five Regulations, and Board of Trade Regulations, etc. It was impossible to abide by the one without contravening the other, and the only solution was a general compromise.

Capt. Lake: You have great discretion in arranging these regulations, and you naturally lean towards the Board of Trade Regulations rather than the Piracy Regulations I suppose?

Mr. Russell agreed that this was so. The Chairman: You would like to be relieved of the piracy inspection altogether?

Witness: I certainly should. The Chairman: Does the Sui An comply with all the Board of Trade Regulations?

Witness: In nearly all respects. Mr. Russell added that the Piracy Regulations were in direct opposition to the Board of Trade Regulations and as it was, he hardly knew where he stood.

Inspector P. Shannon, of the Hongkong Police Force, said he had been in charge of the ship's guards in Hongkong ever since 1920. He drilled them and trained them and saw to it that their arms were all right before they went aboard a new ship.

Asked whether he gave any instructions to the captains as to what the Piracy Regulations required, Inspector Shannon said he did, but then they would turn round and tell him what they thought necessary. He thought that there should be better co-operation between the guards, the ships' officers, and the police. He thought the defences of the Sui An could have been improved upon.

The Chairman: There seems to be some friction between the police and the captains of the boats?

Witness: Well, no, I should not say friction but I have had rebuffs and captains have told me that they know their ships better than I do. I have never received such a rebuff from Capt. Birt.

This completed the evidence to be heard in public, the solicitors then made their statements.

SOLICITORS ADDRESS THE COMMISSION.

Mr. E. Davidson representing the officers, on behalf of the China Coast Officers' Guild, said he thought it was very obvious that admitted neglect of the regulation which said that officers must carry revolvers had not in any way assisted the pirates. In fact if they had got revolvers and used them, matters would probably have been a good deal worse. Then the regulations were broken inasmuch as the engine room doors were left open. But that did not in any way aid the pirates, and was justified by the tremendous heat of the engine rooms. It was obvious, too, that the conduct of the officers had given no cause for complaint. He would ask the Commission to take into consideration the question of abolishing those two particular regulations. It was a lot to ask a man that he should carry around with him a bulky revolver and a large quantity of ammunition at his waist, in both winter and summer. For the engineer officer it was even worse, for it greatly added to the danger of his job, moving about working machinery.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SUPREME COURT.

[BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM JESSE-DAVIES).]

BANK OF EAST ASIA SUE CHINESE BANK.

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd., sued the Ming Sun Bank, Queen's Road, and Tse Yam Chi, a partner thereof, for the sum of \$178,197.63, that amount being the defendant's debit balance on their mortgage loan account.

The defendants filed a defence alleging fraud, but they did not appear in Court, and after a formal hearing of the case judgment was given for plaintiffs.

SUMMARY COURT.

[BEFORE THE PRISON JUDGE, HIS HONOUR (MR. JUSTICE GOMPERTZ).]

DISPUTE BETWEEN GUARDS.

Munshi Charag Deen, a ship's guard, sued Mr. Wali Khan, at present in India for the sum of \$400 alleged to have been lent out on trust to defendant by the plaintiff.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. A. el Arculli for defendant.

Mr. Russ explained that the sum of \$400 was equivalent to 518 rupees. Plaintiff claimed to have deposited that amount with defendant, whilst they were on the same ship five years ago, the money to be repayable on demand. It appeared that some friction arose between the parties, and defendant refused to pay the money on demand.

In a letter he wrote to a friend defendant admitted having the money, but said Charag Deen had used threats of force, and accordingly he would only pay when that force was put into action.

Plaintiff bore out his solicitor's statement.

Other evidence was given, and Mr. Arculli contended that defendant was not liable to repay because he had not got the money which, according to Mr. Arculli, was in the possession of one Hasham Khan.

After hearing the evidence, His Honour gave judgment for defendant.

THE "MUI TSAI" SYSTEM.

STORY OF A GIRL'S STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM.

Behind the very matter-of-fact outline of a case at the Magistracy, yesterday, by Inspector Blackman, one was given just a little illustration of how the *mui tai* have to fight for their freedom, even though this system of bondage has been proclaimed to be illegal in the Colony. The girl who was taller than the average Chinese woman, was stated to be 19 years of age. As she stood at the dock rail she hung her head, but from what could be seen of her face she might be described as attractive and her general appearance was clean and tidy. As she stood there while her story was being told, she engaged the sympathy of spectators in Court.

Inspector Blackman said the *mui tai* was charged with theft of a quantity of clothing from her mistress, the complainant. The girl had been a *mui tai* all her life and on Friday last she absconded with the clothing. Some friends informed the complainant that the girl was seen in the Wanchai district. The Police found her at No. 2, McGregor Street. The *mui tai* admitted stealing the clothing, but her plea was that she had been with the complainant all her life. "She is 19 years of age," added the Inspector, "and says she wants to fight for herself, but the complainant will not let her go unless she gives her \$200. The *mui tai* has no means of getting that sum unless she signs a bond."

The Magistrate: Have the parties been to see the Secretary for Chinese Affairs?

Inspector Blackman: No. The Magistrate: Take them there first and see what you can arrange.

The girl was remanded in police custody until Friday next.

Mr. W. M. L. Shenton, as representing the owners, said he seemed to him that the whole responsibility, as a result of the Piracy Regulations, was thrown not on to the owners, but on to the master of the ship. It was up to the owners to assist the master when called upon, and there they had exceeded the regulations. They had seen to it that there were more arms, more ammunition more guards, and more grills aboard than was called for. But the Regulations said that the master shall have full control, and shall not suffer himself to be dictated to in any way by the owners or any other persons. It took the power of direction out of the owners' hands and put it on to the captain. He thought it very hard to put such a grave charge on to one man, but there was no help for it. Then again masters had other risks of the sea to worry over which were likely to be much more frequent than piracy. Fire was one, and he suggested, therefore, that the captain and officers were quite right to keep the grills open, in case of fire or shipwreck.

Mr. F. P. Vaux, representing the Imperial Merchant Services' Guild, remarked that a good deal had been said about a plan of action to be prepared in case of piracy. He thought they would agree that the captain behaved in a sensible manner, and had done all he possibly could. As for the regulations, they were observed as far as possible in the spirit, but to observe them to the letter was impossible.

That completed the proceedings.

ARMED ROBBERIES.

ANOTHER HOLD-UP IN BOWEN ROAD.

A Chinese widow living at No. 224, Queen's Road Central, has reported to the Police that at 1.30 p.m. on Tuesday, whilst she was walking in Bowen Road accompanied by a man and another woman, they were accosted by four armed men. One of the robbers produced a knife and threatened to stab her through the right breast if she cried out. They stole from her a pair of gold earrings with jade stone drops, a finger ring and a leather purse containing \$11. They stole from the man a gold wrist watch, and from the other woman \$5 in money. The total value of the money and jewellery stolen is estimated at \$54.

SAFES BIFFED IN A FACTORY.

The manager of a soy factory, at No. 159, Des Vaux Road West, has reported that at 6.45 o'clock on Tuesday morning whilst he was asleep in the cook loft he was awakened by people talking. The cook had just left the premises to buy food and had left the door open. Investigating further he found four men in the shop below. Before he could raise the alarm he was bound and gagged and the keys of the safe taken from him. The robbers opened the safe and extracted \$100 in small change. They burst open another safe and stole 400 copper cents. Later, the manager released himself and on going to other parts of the shop, found that the accountant and six foks had been bound and gagged and tied together. One of the foks has stated that a gold watch was stolen from him.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERY AT PRINCE'S BUILDING.

How a shop coolie was robbed of four rolls of cloth in Prince's Building, on Tuesday afternoon, is told in yesterday's Police report. The shop coolie is employed at the Fung Cheung Ching Firm at No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central. On Tuesday afternoon he was sent out with a supposed customer with four rolls of cloth to the second floor of Prince's Building. There the supposed customer was joined by another man. These two men asked the coolie to hand over the rolls to them, which they would take to the manager's office for inspection. He was to wait there until they returned. He complied with their request, but after waiting for fifteen minutes for their return he became suspicious and went in search of the men. Needless to say they could not be found. They had vanished with the cloth and the police are now engaged in trying to locate them.

WIDOW OF A CHINESE DETECTIVE ROBBED.

The widow of Sin Chuen (the Chinese detective who was killed a few months ago in trying to arrest armed robbers), has reported that during her absence in the country, her house was entered sometime between the 29th November and 12th December and that clothing and jewellery had been stolen to the value of \$75. The widow has suggested to the police that the goods were removed from the house by her brother-in-law.

MORE ARMS.

A CHINESE COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

Lam Wing, unemployed, was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Lindell, with unlawfully having in his possession a revolver and three rounds of ammunition at Yau-mat.

A Chinese detective gave evidence of the arrest of the defendant in Soy Street at 7.30 a.m. on the 10th inst. The defendant was in the company of two other men. These two men allowed themselves to be searched but nothing was found in their possession. The defendant objected to being searched and placed his hands underneath his jacket. The detective threw his arms round the man's chest and pinned his arms to his side. He could see that the man was holding the butt of a revolver. Assistance was called and a Chinese policeman came on the scene and together they succeeded in wresting the revolver from the man.

After corroborative evidence had been taken the Magistrate committed the accused to the Criminal Sessions for trial.

THE BAKERS' STRIKE.

NO CHANGE.

We understand that there was no change in the position as regards the strike of local bakers yesterday. On Tuesday night efforts were made to get in touch with the strikers. Guild officers denied responsibility for the strike, though the strikers say otherwise. Many of the latter have left for Canton.

The Chetalo and Palermo Co. will give a matinee on Saturday at 5 p.m., at the Theatre Royal, to which children will be admitted half-price.—Adv.

DISTURBANCE ON THE STAR FERRY.

AMUSING PASSAGES AT THE MAGISTRACY.

There were some amusing passages at the Magistracy, yesterday morning, when a woman named Sybil Joseph, of Kowloon, was brought before Mr. Lindell, and charged with ill-treating a chow puppy belonging to her and also with using indecent language on the Star Ferry.

The case opened with Mr. W. B. Hind, for the defendant, stating that the defendant did use some bad language but that it was used under provocation.

The defendant here interrupted her solicitor and announced to the Court that she pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate told her to keep quiet. There was no necessity for her to interrupt, as she had a solicitor.

Mr. Hind: Your Worship, I wish to withdraw from this case. I have just been told that I am "talking silly."

Mr. Hind then withdrew and the woman for the rest of the case was undefended.

Evidence for the prosecution was then given by a European lady, to the effect that on Tuesday morning she boarded the Star Ferry at Kowloon and went inside the cabin where no smoking is permitted. The defendant was sitting inside the cabin with her chow puppy, which was on a lead. Suddenly she pulled the dog back very roughly and started smacking it on the head. Witness said to her lady friend, who accompanied her "What a shame to treat a dog like that."

She said this loud enough for the defendant to hear. The defendant became abusive, using insulting language. The more witness spoke to the woman the more she ill-treated the dog. The defendant said it was her dog and she could do just as she pleased with it; it had nothing to do with them. She slapped it a few more times and when they reached Hongkong the defendant told witness to "push off."

Witness then mentioned one or two of the remarks which the defendant had used on the boat, one of which was "if she (witness) was as pretty as the queen of England she had no right to talk to her about her dog."

When asked if she had any questions to put to the witness, the defendant pulled off one of her shoes, held it aloft, and said that her dog had bitten it and she gave it a few blows. The witness, she said, was abusive to her.

In reply to the Magistrate, witness said the defendant banged the dog's head against the seat.

The defendant (in a state of excitement): Oh my! Oh my!

The Magistrate (sternly): You be quiet. You are not to speak unless I speak to you.

Defendant appeared to become slightly hysterical, and shaking her head and her hands declared to the Court that the allegations of cruelty were not true. She had never beaten a dumb creature in her life.

Another European lady corroborated the statement made by the last witness, and told the Court that a Police Sergeant, who was travelling on the Ferry, was called to the scene.

Here the defendant interrupted with the remark that the policeman told a soldier near by that she (the defendant) had been in a mad-house. She named a number of Justices of the Peace who had seen her and who would say that she was sane. She, herself, could prove that she was sane.

The next witness was to be Lieut. Fox, another passenger on the Ferry. He had not, however, appeared in Court, and Inspector Cadman informed his Worship that the officer would be there by 11.30. This caused the defendant to remark that the witness would have to hurry up for she could not wait in Court all that time.

Lance-Sergeant Hillier told his Worship that, when he asked the defendant to go with him to the Central Police Station, she refused. He had practically to force her into a chair.

The defendant then said that she would not have said a word if the ladies had not spoken to her. "It's a shame," she added, "I cannot help being unfortunate. I am going to be married in two or three months' time and who will want to marry a woman who has appeared in the Police Court? I cannot understand why people take me up and make a fool of me."

The Magistrate said that it was quite clear that the complainant's story was the truth, and added "You are unbalanced and half-witted." His Worship understood that she had been in and out of an asylum but if she wished to be allowed to go about the streets she would have to learn to behave herself.

A fine of \$5 was imposed on each charge and the defendant was bound over in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for twelve months.

THE "HOI SANG" WRECK.

SUNK IN SAILAM CHANNEL.

The *Ho Sang*, which was reported a few days ago as being in a sinking condition in the Sailam Channel is now a wreck. The vessel lies half a mile above the junction of Kerr Channel and Sailam Channel, on the south side of the fairway in about nine feet of water. Her upper structure and dock houses are visible at all stages of the tide, but upward bound vessels should keep the wreck on the port hand. Salvage operations are in progress.

LANE CRAWFORD'S Christmas Cheer

Lane Crawford's have perfected their arrangements for Christmas. Customers will find the widest selection of the choicest Christmas Fare, maintaining and increasing the nation-wide reputation of Lane Crawford's Quality at prices which are the strongest evidence possible that the cost of living is falling. Lane Crawford's have again set the new lower-price standard for foodstuffs.

Hams, English York Cut, whole	per lb.	1.30
" " " " " Ham	"	1.40
Devonshire Bacon	"	1.30
Prize Stilton Cheese	"	2.00
English Cheddar Cheese	"	1.20
Russian Caviare, Fresh	per jar	4.00
Pate de Foie Gras "Hummels"	per tin	3.50, 4.50
Hors d'Oeuvres 6 tins in pkt.	per pkt.	3.50
Plum Puddings, Grosse & Blackwells	1.15, 2.00, 3.25 & 3.75	
Mince meat	1 lb. tins 1.00, 2 lb. tins 1.75	
Huntley & Palmer's Xmas Cakes	1 lb. 2.30, 2 lb. 4.50 & 6.00	
Fry's Chocolates, Queen Mary and Chocolate de Luxe	...230	
Fancy Boxes Chocolates	...from \$1.50 to \$16	
Almonds, Muscatels, Figs, Dates, Turkish Delight, Marzipan Confectionery, etc		

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

CAFE WISEMAN'S BREAD.

Owing to the Strike of bread delivery coolies, we regret that we are unable to deliver bread to our customers as usual.

Bread is on sale at all our Agents and at Cafe Wiseman, and we trust that our patrons will extend to us their support by sending their coolies for whatever bread supply they may need.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

XMAS GIFTS FOR ALL

ANDERSON'S.

GRAFONOLAS, BUBBLE BOOKS, NURSERY, RHYME, BOOKS, JAZZ WHISTLES, HUMANO PHONES, CHELLAPHONES ACCORDEONS, ETC.

(OPPOSITE CITY HALL)

Powell

TELEPHONE C. 3146.

7 and 9, PEDDER STREET (under the Hongkong Hotel).

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS

HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SWEATERS, SCARVES AND GLOVES FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

OVERCOATS

CAMELHAIR, FLEECE AND SCOTCH HOMESPUN.

JACKET

DRESSING GOWNS, TRAVELLING RUGS, WAISTCOATS, etc.

UNDERWEAR

PURE WOOL "THERM" "VIVELLA" AND SCOTCH MAKES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONGKONG ART CLUB will be "At Home" to Members and Friends on **TUESDAY, 19th Inst.**, from 3.30 to 7.00 p.m., at the **HELENA MAY INSTITUTE**. Anyone interested in Art is cordially invited to attend. Hongkong, 13th December, 1922. [1918]

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

THE CAPTAIN AND OWNERS OF THE S.S. "NASSA" disclaim all responsibility for any debts contracted by the crew of that vessel while in Hongkong. [1918]

IN THE MATTER OF "NORMAN, CLARKE, DUNLOP & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Creditors of the above named Company which is being voluntarily wound up are required on or before the 28th day of FEBRUARY, 1923, being the day for that purpose fixed by the Underwritten, to send their names and addresses and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to the Underwritten **GRANGE WATSON** of 120, Bishopsgate, London, England, the Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the Underwritten, to produce their claims or to come in and prove their claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such claims are proved. Dated 5th day of November, 1922. G. W. WATSON, Liquidator. [1914]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

2ND TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23rd, at 9.15 P.M. at the **THEATRE ROYAL.**

MAIN EVENT

15 ROUNDS CONTEST FOR THE MIDDLEWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY AND THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" BELT.
A. B. DUNCAN, C. P. O. CALLAGHAN, H.M.S. *Magellan*, H.M.S. *Titanic*.
Two Lightweight Contests, One Featherweight Contests, One Welterweight Contests, One Middleweight Contests and One Bantamweight Contests, all of Six Rounds each.

BOOKING AT MOTUITIES:

Members—20th December.
General Public—from December 21st.

USUAL PRICES.

NEXT TOURNAMENT—Saturday, January 13th at the **THEATRE ROYAL.**
A Band will play between the Events. [1915]

THEATRE ROYAL
A.D.C.CHRISTMAS PRODUCTION OF SHAKESPEARE'S
"THE TEMPEST."

TUESDAY, Dec. 26th (Boxing Day), 9.15 P.M.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27th (Matinee), 5.15 P.M.
THURSDAY, Dec. 28th, 9.15 P.M.
FRIDAY, Dec. 29th, 9.15 P.M.
MONDAY, Jan. 1st (New Year's Day), 9.15 P.M.
TUESDAY, Jan. 2nd, 9.15 P.M.

Booking now at MOTUITIES.
Prices as Usual. [1833]

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE

82, GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

Chairman of Board of Directors
MR. WONG SHU HAM

Chief Manager... MR. L. S. HOLM
Asst. Manager... MR. K. T. WONG
Hongkong Manager... MR. T. P. ALLEN

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current, Savings and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates of 3 per cent, 4 per cent, and 5 per cent, per annum, respectively.

L. S. HOLM.
Hongkong, October 2nd 1922.

THE CORONET.

HAROLD LLOYD

GRANDMA'S BOY.

KOWLOON THEATRE.

8 P.M.

A DOLLAR DANCE.

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO. (1918), LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the offices of Messrs. **SARREY, FOWERS & CO.**, General Managers of the said Company, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, on **THURSDAY, the 14th day of DECEMBER, 1922**, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, when the following resolutions will be proposed as ordinary resolutions, viz:—

1. That the authorised Capital of the Company (which is now \$1,000,000) consisting of 2,000,000 shares of the nominal value of \$5 each (the whole of which have been issued) be increased to \$2,000,000 by the creation of 2,000,000 additional shares of the nominal value of \$5 each (subject as hereinafter mentioned) for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present issued Capital.

2. That the said 2,000,000 new shares be offered in the first instance (in the proportion of one new share for every old share held by them respectively) to the Members of the Company who on the 14th day of December, 1922, are registered in the Company's Share Register as the holders of the said 2,000,000 old shares at par and so that on acceptance of the offer the amount due in respect of each of such 2,000,000 shares shall be payable in two instalments, viz:—the sum of \$2.50 part thereof on the 2nd day of January, 1923, and the sum of \$2.50 the balance thereof on the 1st day of March, 1923.

And further that the said 2,000,000 new shares shall *ex-ante* the said 2,000,000 old shares only rank for dividend as from the 1st day of January, 1923, in respect of the amount payable thereon on that date and as from the 1st day of March, 1923, in respect of the full nominal value thereof.

And that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled and limiting a time within which the offer if not accepted by the member on behalf of himself or his nominee will be deemed to be declined and the time for such acceptance to such date or dates as they may think fit in the case of shareholders whose names are not in Hongkong. And place of address is not in Hongkong. And that any of the said 2,000,000 new shares which shall not be taken up by the Company's shareholders in manner aforesaid be disposed of in such manner at such time or times and upon such terms as the Company's General Managers shall in their absolute discretion think fit.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday, the 8th day of December, 1922, to Thursday, the 14th day of December, 1922 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

Dated the 30th day of November, 1922.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers. [1849]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**, Hongkong, on **MONDAY, the 18th day of DECEMBER, 1922**, at 5.15 P.M.

To Receive from the Committee a Report, Balance Sheet and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1922.

To Consider, and if thought expedient, pass a Resolution continuing the additional subscription of \$2.00 per month until the 31st December, 1922.

To Elect Officers, Members of the Committee, and an Auditor for the ensuing year.

To Decide any Resolution which may be submitted to the Secretaries and Treasurers four days prior to the Meeting.

Any Other Business.

By Order of the Committee,
PERCY SMITH, SEPH & FLEMING,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1922.

Nominations for Members of the General Committee should reach the Secretaries and Treasurers not later than 5 P.M., on **THURSDAY, the 14th DECEMBER, 1922.** [1898]

PARTICULARS

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate
No. 13, WING HING STREET,
VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee

By

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On

SATURDAY,

The 30th DAY OF Dec., 1922, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Messrs. **LAMMEET BROTHERS**

At their Office, 10, QUEEN STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2186 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and a small ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2186 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises and at No. 1 Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from

Messrs. **HASTINGS & HASTINGS,**

Solicitors,

8, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL,

and

Messrs. **LAMMEET BROTHERS,**

Auctioneers.

[1387]

WANTED.

BRADFORD Piece Goods Merchant desires working arrangement with 1st Class Firm. Will provide own Salesman, pay wages, native Broker and all Cabling expenses. Apply Box 1890. [1890] c/o *The Hongkong Daily Press.*

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "ANDRE LEBON."

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from **MARSEILLE**, etc., also Cargo at 11. **COMMANDANT "MAGES"** from **COGNAC** in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 18th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 18th inst., at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Godard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSSE, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1922. [1912]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HUMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE S.S. "SIERRA MORENA" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees risk and expense.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before noon to-day.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 15th inst., at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Godard & Douglas.

All claims must be presented within 15 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst., will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **CARL BODIKER & CO.,** Agents.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1922. [1904]

BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAIT.

The Steamship "BENDORAN."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 15th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,** Agents.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1922. [1897]

XMAS comes but Once a Year, and

is everyone's delight. To send a Few

NICE CIGARS to Friends at Home.

Place Your Orders with

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

and they do the rest.

[ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.]

COME EARLY.

[1458]

FIT-U PINCE-NEZ

is the latest of the finger operated eye-glass mounting and has been designed to avoid all the objectionable features of this type of mounting. The long coil springs of the Fit-U prevent spring breakage, and can be instantly adjusted to give more or less pressure on the nose. The nose clips are of special shape to prevent slipping. Fit-U Pince-nez of any metal are obtainable from The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in the Colony—located in 55, Queen's Road Central.—Advvt

INTIMATION

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

OFFER THEIR PATRONS

A Very Fine Selection of the Latest Examples of

DUNHILL'S PIPES. CIGAR

HOLDERS. "CIGARETTE

HOLDERS.

DUNHILL'S SMOKERS' COM.

PANIONS.

B.B.B. BRIAR PIPES, and COM.

PANIONS.

ULTIMA THULE PIPES, and

COMPANIONS.

Gold Mounted BRIAR & AMBER

PIPES.

CIGAR & CIGARETTE CASES

in Great Variety.

TORTOISE-SHELL & AMBER

CIGARETTE TUBES.

Gold Mounted CIGARETTE TUBES.

TOBACCO POUCHES, &c. &c.

GILLETTE and AUTO-STROP

RAZORS of Latest Designs.

SHAVING SETS, MIRRORS,

HAIR BRUSHES, THERMOS

FLASKS, &c. &c.

A.S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.

BIRTHS.

BRINER.—At Shanghai, on December 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. U. BRINER, 77, Scott Road, a son.

CRUM.—At Shanghai, on December 7th, to Capt. and Mrs. G. W. CRUM, a son.

JAMESON.—At Tientsin, on December 6th, the wife of P. S. JAMESON, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HARRISON—PHILLIPS.—At Shanghai, on December 7th, ALEXANDER HARRISON to GLADYS MAY PHILLIPS.

TONGKIN—ANKODINSOFF.—At Shanghai, on December 6th, MATTHEW MCNAIR TONGKIN and ANNA GEORGIEVNA ANKODINSOFF.

Hongkong Office: 10A, DES VŒUX RD., C.

London Office: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 14th, 1922.

CHINA'S BRIGANDAGE

PROBLEM.

There appears to be no truth in the rumour that the Canton authorities have succeeded in arresting some of the fifty or sixty

pirates who looted the steamer *Su An* three weeks ago and landed with their loot in territory under the jurisdiction of the Government at Canton. Carrying such a large quantity of looted property as they did—including much that could easily be traced—it is difficult to understand the failure of any military or police force to round up the gang or some or them—if there had been a determined and prompt effort to do so. There is only too much reason to suppose that in certain districts of the province of Kwangtung—as in other parts of

China—the brigand forces are more powerful than what are described in the better governed countries of the world as "the forces of law and order," and moreover, that in these times of political unrest in China, it is not improbable that the vigour of the operations against the brigands has been considerably weakened by political considerations. In the interim, the strife in the province during the past few years

political factions were often found bidding for the support and co-operation of brigand gangs, and Kwangtung is still far from being a "settled" condition. While brigands are feared or respected to this extent in China, it is manifestly hopeless to expect law and order to be established. It was because, when the change of Government occurred in Canton a few months ago, the suppression of piracy and brigandage was declared to be a leading feature of the Government's policy, that we were encouraged to expect a resolute effort to secure the arrest and punishment of the desperadoes responsible for the outrage on the *Su An*. We are disappointed that this test of the policy has so far failed.

The problem in China is a wide one to which the Diplomatic Body has recently called the attention of the Central Government in strong terms. It is with some satisfaction we note that in the province of Honan, under the stimulus of the strong protests against the prevalence of brigandage made by the Diplomatic Body at Peking, a vigorous campaign is now being conducted by General Wei Pui Fu against the brigand gangs which infest that province. As we mentioned a few days ago, a number of foreign subjects have been kidnapped in that province and held in captivity by brigand gangs for many weeks. Thanks to the stimulus given by the Diplomatic Body, at least two of the captives have been released within the past week, and no doubt the Diplomatic Body will bring pressure to bear until all the foreigners in captivity are returned in safety to their homes.

It is a constant source of wonder to the foreigner in China that the Chinese communities exhibit the lethargy they do in the presence of such widespread lawlessness. In Honan province alone it is calculated that the number of Chinese who have been kidnapped and are held in captivity by brigands runs into four figures. But we hear of no public meetings being called by Chinese to express their consternation at the unchecked and growing lawlessness which prevails, and to insist on the necessary measures to suppress it. Not until the Chinese people realise their power of control over the Government and combine to exert it can we look for much improvement in China. We notice that the Foreign Residents' Committee in Hankow has been trying to stimulate some action by the Chinese community by an open letter to the Chinese Press. In a striking paragraph the Committee says: "Practically a whole province is being devastated, city after city is being looted and burned, thousands and thousands of Chinese homes are being ruined, millions of dollars' worth of Chinese property is being destroyed, and tens of thousands of Chinese lives are being sacrificed, because of the inefficiency of the military, the dilatoriness of the Central Government, and the general corruption in high places." And the letter goes on to say: "Public opinion must be aroused. No orderly Republic can be established while such things are rampant. This the people should know. And they should also be made to understand that it is in their power to change these things, if they will only rise as one man and demand the abolition of selfish militarism, the suppression of brigandage, and the establishment of constitutional government. If the people really demanded these things, surely they should get them. But the Press must educate the people. The Press must create public opinion. Let the Press demand the adequate punishment of the many selfish traitors who as officials and under the guise of protectors of the people are responsible for the present chaotic condition of the country."

We can allow that conditions are worse in Honan than in any other province in China at the present time, but there are few provinces which do not suffer heavily from brigandage, and the advice which the Foreign Residents' Association at Hankow has tendered to the Chinese Press of that city may well be pondered over by the Chinese Press and public in every other part of China. We commend it to the notice of the Chinese newspapers of South China.

The Hongkong Boxing Association announces that the second tournament of the season will take place on Saturday, December 23rd, at the Theatre Royal. Some particulars of the events appear in an announcement among to-day's advertisements.

Mr. Charles Denby, former consul-general at Shanghai, now an automobile manufacturer in Washington, D.C., arrived in Shanghai last week. Mr. Denby is a brother of Mr. Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, and son of the Hon. Charles Denby, a former American Minister to China.

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CABLES.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ALLIED PREMIERS' DISCUSSIONS.
ADJOURNMENT COMMUNIQUE
SILENT ON THE RUHR QUESTION.

LONDON, December 12th.

It is noteworthy that the communiqué as regards the adjournment of the conference of Allied Premiers does not refer to the question of the Ruhr, which correspondents "concur" in declaring was the main cause of the differences.

The communiqué, after mentioning that the discussions related to the reparations problem and the cognate question of inter-Allied European debts, and that the German note was found unsatisfactory, says: "It has not been possible in the time available for the Allied Prime Ministers to arrive at definite conclusions on the momentous issues involved. In the circumstances it has been decided to continue the conversations of the Premiers in Paris on January 2nd so as to allow for a plenary conference assembling immediately afterwards in order to arrive before January 15th at definite decisions on the whole of the questions discussed at London."

THE CRISIS SHELVED.

The comments in the London papers to-day emphasize as the main feature of the conference the fact that the crisis has been shelved, and the Entente still holds, despite incompatible views. The *Daily Chronicle* and *Westminster Gazette* are of opinion that the breakdown will continue unless the French recede from their militarist standpoint.

ALLIED PREMIERS DEPART.

LONDON, December 12th.

The Allied Premiers departed this morning. M. Poincaré said he confidently hoped the coming meeting in Paris would lead to an agreement. Signor Mussolini had a very enthusiastic farewell send-off at Victoria station, from a large body of London Fascists in black shirts.

GERMANY'S ATTEMPTED DIVERSION.

LONDON, December 12th.

A statement from a French source says the result of the Premiers' conference is that the British Government will semi-officially enquire from Washington before January 2nd regarding the "United States" attitude towards the question of inter-Allied debts to the United States, independent of the British debt, therefore great progress has been realised towards a general settlement of war debts. Germany's proposal, which was rejected, was an eleventh-hour attempt to create a diversion on this subject.

The statement concludes that M. Poincaré may be unable at the next meeting to obtain British consent to an immediate occupation of the Ruhr, but is of opinion that any slight difference resulting from such an eventuality will not seriously affect Anglo-French relations.

EUROPEAN ALLIED DEBTS.

LONDON, December 12th.

In the House of Commons, questioned with regard to the Premiers' Conference, Mr. Bonar Law said that in view of the resumption of the conversations in Paris, it was impossible to refer to the discussions, but as it might be regarded to a certain extent as a departure from previous British policy, he thought it would be better to give the words he used at the conference with regard to the question of European Allied debts, namely it would not be right to effect such a settlement that Britain alone of the Allies would virtually pay the indemnity, but it was fair to consider the whole amount obtainable from Germany and say: "As you are not getting all you expected from Germany we must reduce our claims." Therefore if they saw some chance of a complete settlement with a prospect of finality, the Government would be willing to run a certain risk of finally not receiving as much from the Allies and Germany, as Britain might have to pay America, but it would be foolish to make such a concession if the whole question were to be reopened.

LATEST CABLES.

THE LAUSANNE CONFERENCE
ANOTHER RUSSIAN COMPLAINT.

LAUSANNE, December 12th.

The Russian delegation has addressed a Note to the Presidents' Conference, protesting against the procedure of the Allies regarding the Straits' discussion.

Complaints are made that the Allied scheme has undergone modifications without the previous knowledge of the Russians, notably regarding the demilitarisation of certain zones.

RUSSIA'S "IMMOVABLE DECISION."

The Note emphasises the immovable decision of Russia not to renounce her rights to participate in the solution of this important international question, which directly affects her vital interests.

EARLIER CABLES.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MINORITIES.

LAUSANNE, December 12th.

At to-day's sitting, the Conference dealt with minorities. Lord Curzon recommended measures to guarantee protection of Christians in Turkey and of Moslems in West Thrace. He suggested that the Turkish and Greek Governments should proclaim a comprehensive amnesty in regard to all offences arising from the events of the past nine years and advised the establishment of a permanent body at Constantinople, preferably the League of Nations, for the purpose of supervising the guarantees.

Mr. Child declared that America asked for no return for her charitable work except an assurance that the Conference would find means to wipe away the causes of suffering and waste of human life.

GREEK INHABITANTS TO REMAIN AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LAUSANNE, December 12th.

The Turks have agreed that the Greek inhabitants shall remain at Constantinople, subject to certain conditions respecting the Patriarchate there.

INTER-VARSITY RUGBY
MATCH.

EASY WIN FOR CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON, December 12th.

At Twickenham, in the Rugby match, Cambridge beat Oxford by 21 points to 8. The weather was dull, but the ground was in good condition. H.M. the King and the Duke of York were given a ovation when they arrived. The King shook

After a quarter of an hour's play Hamilton Wickes scored a try for Cambridge, Cohen converting. A fine movement by the Cambridge three-quarters resulted in Hamilton Wickes scoring another try, Cohen again converting. Oxford quickly retaliated, Kittermaster securing a try, but Bettington failed to convert. The score at the interval was 10 points to 3.

On the resumption, Cambridge were mostly attacking, and their half-back, Young, scored glorious try, Cohen failing to convert. In a loose forward rush, Cohen scored a try, Hamilton Wickes failing to convert from a difficult kick. Oxford fought back grandly, and from a great rush Kittermaster scored, Lawton converting. In the closing minutes, Young scored a try, Cohen converting. Cambridge were still attacking when the end arrived.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.
CURRENT YEAR'S STATISTICS.

LONDON, December 12th.

The Anglo-Persian Oil Company's production for the current year is estimated at 2,900,000 tons. The refinery capacity is at present 3,100,000 and is expected to reach 4,500,000 by the end of the next year.

Sir Charles Greenway at the annual general meeting said owing to increased consumption, the tendency of prices of petroleum and its products during the next few years would be upwards. The Company is issuing 500,000 ordinary shares preferentially to shareholders of the Anglo-Persian and Burmah Oil Companies.

THE CONTROL OF ANTHRAX.

CERTAIN EXEMPTIONS
SUGGESTED.

LONDON, December 12th.

The International Advisory Committee on Anthrax has adopted the report of a sub-committee, recommending exemption from compulsory disinfection of wool and hides of animals of countries where the raw material has not caused cases of anthrax in an importing country during five years, unless anthrax spores are bacteriologically discovered in the raw material; also of countries where no anthrax exists among the animals or which have applied strict measures for stamping out any outbreak at its source.

STERLING EXCHANGE.

A CONTINUED RISE.

LONDON, December 12th.

Sterling on New York is now 4.62. The continued rise occasions surprise. The movement is probably partly connected with special operations. Sterling on Canada is 4.64. The postponement of the Reparations Conference is a restraining influence on Continental currencies, the French franc being quoted at 65.10, the Belgian franc at 70.65 and marks at 33.500.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST
U.S. ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

ARISING OUT OF RECENT COAL
STRIKE.

WASHINGTON, December 12th.

Impeachment proceedings, involving many charges, arising out of the coal strike, and instituted by a member of the House of Representatives against the Attorney-General, Mr. Daugherty, have opened before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives.

The Committee has extracted three charges for immediate consideration:—Firstly, "alleged appointment of untrustworthy subordinates"; secondly, "failure or refusal to enforce railroad safety rules"; and, thirdly, perversion of legal processes.

IRISH FREE STATE.

PEACE AND PROSPERITY.

LONDON, December 12th.

The Governor-General of the Irish Free State made his first public appearance at the first joint meeting of the Southern Irish Houses of Parliament. He read the King's message, which earnestly hoped that by faithful observance of the Treaty on all sides, peace and prosperity would be secured for Ireland.

The Governor-General appropriately replied, after which he delivered an address, in the course of which he fore-shadowed steps to end the terror and destruction waged by a minority.

BRITISH TRADE IMPROVES.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, December 12th.

The improvement in British trade is shown by the Board of Trade returns for November, giving the imports at £25,000,000 and the exports at £26,490,000, increases of £10,585,000, and £6,091,000, respectively, compared with October.

The November cotton imports and exports decreased by £1,772,000 and £903,000, respectively.

RUSSIAN DISARMAMENT.

CONFERENCE BREAKS DOWN.

HELSINGFORS, December 12th.

The Moscow Disarmament Conference has broken down owing to Russia's refusal to sign a non-aggression treaty before agreement is reached concerning the reduction of armaments, which the Border States wished to refer to a special commission after the signature of the non-aggression treaty.

HOLLAND'S FLOATING DEBT.

PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION LOAN.

LONDON, December 12th.

The Times correspondent at the Hague says the Minister of Finance is preparing a new large loan to consolidate Holland's floating debt of over four hundred million florins and has consequently proposed that the Dutch Indies Loan must be postponed.

AUSTRALIAN COASTAL

PROPERTY

SOLD TO JAPANESE SYNDICATE.

SYDNEY, December 12th.

According to the *Evening News*, a Japanese syndicate during the past year has purchased 85 acres of the New South Wales coast line, including 65 acres in Jervis Bay.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF

INDO-CHINA.

SERIOUSLY ILL AT COLOMBO.

COLOMBO, December 12th.

The Governor-General of Indo-China, M. Long, who had to land here when on his way to Saigon, owing to illness, has been operated on. His condition is critical.

COMMISSIONER FOR AUSTRIA

ROTTERDAM, December 12th.

The Burgomaster, Herr Zimmermann, has been appointed Commissioner-General for Austria.

OBITUARY

MR. A. H. KINGTON.

DELHI, December 12th.

Mr. A. H. Kington, former general manager for the East, has been killed in a railway accident.

MR. JOHN WANAMAKER.

NEW YORK, December 12th.

The death has occurred of Mr. John Wanamaker, founder of the celebrated stores. He was Postmaster-General from 1889-93.

LONDON IN PEACE TIME.

A letter from a lady with long experience of domestic conditions and public affairs says: "England is not at all a less well off by reason of the war, great difficulties still with regard to housing and rents very high. Prices of food have fallen but not as much as one thought they should considering the fall in wages, freighting and in some materials. We still suffer from overcrowded omnibuses, it is a frightful struggle to get in and then we have to stand up; the streets are lined with beggars and there is a very great deal of genuine distress yet in spite of all this unemployment it is not easy to obtain servants and those who do get know very little which naturally does not add to the ease of housekeeping."

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHINESE STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

REPORT BY SIR J. JORDAN'S
COMMITTEE.

LONDON, December 12th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Walter De Frece, Mr. Ronald McNeill (Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs) said that the gist of the report made by Sir John Jordan's committee, on the education of Chinese students in England, was that nothing effective could be accomplished without considerable funds, and the only sufficient funds which might become available appeared to be the Boxer Indemnity.

The Committee suggests that consideration of the question be suspended until the Government has decided on its attitude towards the resumption of the indemnity payments.

The Government has since been in communication with the other Governments concerned, and hoped to be able to inform the Chinese Government of their decision very shortly.

UNSECURED CHINESE LOANS.

EARLY PAYMENT OF INTEREST NOT EXPECTED.

LONDON, December 12th.

The Times states that while note-holders will welcome the statement that the Chinese Ministry of Finance contemplates a large loan to cover all short-term, unsecured loans, it is insufficiently definite to warrant expectations of an early payment of interest.

THE UNZEN EARTHQUAKE.

SHOCKS STILL CONTINUE.

OSAKA, December 13th.

A violent earthquake has occurred on the island of Kyushu. Twenty-three persons were killed and twenty-two injured.

Mount Unzen, six miles from Nagasaki, is still in a state of eruption.

The inhabitants of the earthquake zone, where the shocks are continuing, are fleeing panic-stricken.

WESTERN FASHION

CHINA.

Chinese women were described in a very entertaining manner by Mr. Chao Hain Chu, Chinese Chargé d'Affaires, in an address to the Forum Club on November 2nd on "Anglo-Chinese Relations." Chinese women, he said, had begun to follow the Western fashion in regard to high heels and low necks, and in order to be in the fashion, some had already altered their beautiful and more comfortable dresses. The modernised ladies had associated themselves with every kind of social activity. Some day, he predicted, they would come to the front as journalists, lawyers, doctors, diplomats, and even as suffragettes. The "kow-tow" had been given up since the new régime, and the people bowed or shook hands the same as in the Western countries. Mr. Chu said he himself preferred the self-handshaking custom. He criticised kissing, and declared that the old custom of kissing hands was much better than kissing on the mouth, by reason of its being more hygienic.

Chinese students came to Great Britain to learn, and went home to apply what they learnt to Eastern conditions. Every member of the Forum Club, he was told, was writing either a play or a novel, and he appealed to dramatists to treat China more fairly and candidly. The Chinese were very much as the Westerners, although they looked different, but that was about all. They were a reasonable people, and could be on good terms with the English. That country was not crumbling to pieces. The Chinese had been at the business of nation-making many centuries before some of the Western countries started on it, and they were only adapting modern conditions to their national life.

A BODLEIAN MISTAKE.

FIRST FOLIO SOLD FOR A FEW SHILLINGS.

Dr. Arthur Ernest Cowley, librarian of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, one of the chief speakers at the conference of the Library Association which concluded at Cardiff in mail week, said at the Bodleian Library they got rid of nothing.

Whatever they received was deposited there for all time, and it would be dangerous, even if they had the power, to discard or to refuse to receive anything. "For instance," he said, "when the First Folio of Shakespeare was sent to us in 1623 we received the copy in sheets and bound it. In 1644 we had a newer edition. This was, therefore, thought a better edition, and so the first folio was sold probably for a very few shillings. All trace of it was lost for 240 years, until in 1906 it unexpectedly emerged from a country-house library and was identified with complete certainty. It was then bought back by the Library for £2,000."

AT THE THEATRE ROYAL,
CHEFALO AND PALEMO.

The Theatre Royal is still given over to mystery and illusion, and last night Signor Chefalo again completely mystified his audience by his intriguing illusions. His card tricks are exceedingly clever and though the magician came down into the stalls amongst the spectators, and there repeated many of his tricks for their special benefit, they were unable to detect how the tricks were performed.

The illusion, described as "sawing through a woman," was again shown and it still remains as deep a mystery as ever.

Moriment is the predominating note of the performance, and many of last night's spectators must be still wondering why the English "Tommy" and an Indian gentleman, who were persuaded to enter the haunted cell, cut such antics and finally fled from the stage, amidst roars of laughter.

The second and third parts of the programme consist mainly of items by Madalena Palemo and Miss Dot Faye. Their contributions are much appreciated. Those who enjoy a good night's fun and who have not yet visited the Theatre Royal this week are recommended to do so, ere the season closes.

SEAMEN'S DRINK.

AUTHORITIES FAVOUR DAILY TOT.

LONDON, December 12th.

At the moment, for a variety of reasons, the British fleet and his habits are coming in for a good deal more attention by the general public than is usually the case, says a writer in *Lloyd's List* (London), and an American society for the advancement of prohibition was therefore tempted recently to write to a number of men connected with British shipping and ask for their opinion on the question of intoxicants. To the surprise of the questioners, a large proportion answered that they thought that it would be a very good thing if a limited ration of alcohol were served out daily on board British merchant ships. Some went closer into detail and advocated the issue of beer in the old way.

At one time it was the custom for ships to take beer to sea with them and to serve out a daily ration until it was exhausted, by which time they were generally in seas which gave them the opportunity of putting into a port on the coast of one of the wine-producing countries and there taking in a sufficient supply of wine to last them for the rest of the voyage. Partly for protectionist reasons and partly for other reasons, the greater part of our time at sea with these wines, the custom gradually changed and rum was taken to sea. This did away with the great difficulty of storage, but served out neat in large totas as it was, the rum ration was the cause of a terrible tale of casualties by men falling from aloft. This was one of the chief factors which caused British ships to "go dry" except under circumstances of great hardship off the Horn or the like.

There is no doubt that at the present moment time and money are wasted at the beginning of a voyage owing to some of the members of the crew coming on board the worse for liquor. What few people realise is that the average sailor can stand remarkably little alcohol after long spells of abstinence at sea, and that the drink that sends a seaman aboard temporarily useless would be only an appetiser to his brother labourer. If, on the other hand, men had a reasonable amount of liquor day by day, they would not, as at present many of them do, think of nothing but drink as soon as they are paid off.

What was formerly the great difficulty, stowage, would not matter in these days of short voyages and numerous ports of call at which stocks could be replenished. The cost would not be very large to the shipowner, and would be more than repaid by greater efficiency. Some go so far as to maintain that it would make a wonderful difference in the outlook of Merchant Jack, and that if a ship's company were going about its work in a reasonably contented frame of mind huge sums would be saved in the course of a year. There may be something in this contention. It is very certain that the shipowners have paid more attention to their men's wives found it to be well worth their while, but it would not do to be too optimistic on the subject.

COTTON GROWING IN

AUSTRALIA.

GREAT PROSPECTS.

SYDNEY, November 1st.

The British cotton delegation which has returned from Queensland and has traversed a part of Northern New South Wales, is enthusiastic over the immense possibilities of cotton cultivation.

At a public celebration given by the Chamber of Agriculture, and at a festivity given by the Millers' Club, the delegates declared that cotton was producible at a lower rate than in the United States, and that scientific white labour would accomplish more than any black labour in the world.

A man and wife with a few children could work a farm of one hundred to 150 acres and produce cotton as low as three half-pence a pound, a price at which no competition need be feared. The State Government entertained the delegation to luncheon at the Parliament buildings.

"WHO WON THE WAR?"
EARL HAIG'S BOOK DAMAGING TO
LLOYD GEORGE.

The *Japan Advertiser's* London correspondent writes:—

Challenging statements are made in the history of Field Marshal Haig's command by George Dowar and Lieut. Colonel John H. Boraston in what is in effect the former Commander-in-Chief's official defence book. The book is most damaging to Mr. Lloyd George's management; but the chief importance is the new light shed on the final year of the war, in which Field Marshal Haig is shown to have been a predominant partner in planning and executing the defeat of Germany.

"The real Allied generalissimo" through the March crisis, the volume characterizes, the British commander. The principal new facts are that Marshal Foch's appointment was due to Haig's intervention consequent on Marshal Petain's resolving to withdraw the French troops to cover Paris in March, 1918, which would have involved the separation of the British and French armies and probably brought about their consequent defeat separately. Marshal Foch adopted Haig's view.

The counter-offensive which ended the war was planned by Marshal Haig, who induced Marshal Foch to accept it. The extension of the British line resulting in General Gough's defeat was forced upon Marshal Haig by Franco-British pressure and his complaint that reinforcements were inadequate, necessitating the withdrawal from the front of 140 battalions, though 300,000 men were retained in England, was concealed because it conflicted with Mr. Lloyd George's belief that the British were over-insured in the West.

The Cabinet sent General Smuts to France to induce Marshal Haig to refuse to send reinforcements to Marshal Foch after the latter's defeat at Chemin des Dames in July. Marshal Haig sent eight divisions. The Cabinet on the eve of the breaking of the Hindenburg line sent a discouraging message warning Haig not to incur heavy casualties. The Cabinet approved the Passchendaele Ridge offensive when Marshal Haig said "No" and deleted a passage from his dispatch.

The foregoing is a brief summary of the outstanding statements in this rewritten history of the final act in the World War. The book is hotly criticized by Mr. Lloyd George's defenders and will evoke a reply in the former Premier's forthcoming book.

"LE TEMPS" AND THE

EX-KAISER.

A "BLOODEHEAD" AND A "LIAR."

HIS MEMOIRS, A CONFESSION OF GUILT

AND TISSUE OF FALSEHOOD.

Under the title "Memoirs of a Bloodehead," *The Times* recently printed an "apreciation" of the author of the ex-Kaiser's memoirs of which the following is a translation:—

"They are finished. The greatest criminal of our age who in this twentieth century found a way of adding something new to the barbarities of olden times, the German Emperor who fled like a poltroon in the hour of defeat after having waged 'his' war in the cruelest and most savage manner, the Lord of Doom who owes it to the complacence of Holland that he has so far escaped the anger of his people before God and before mankind—for a whole month he has drowned the world in a flood of ink as for four years he drowned it in blood. To him perhaps it seems that the inkstains will wipe out the richer hue. An imperial play actor, he wished once more to appear upon the scene and, himself the hangman, he wished to play for once the rôle of victim."

"If history judges him on his memoirs, it will be more severe in condemnation than even if judgment is based on what he did on his own responsibility during his reign. His confession is not only a tissue of carefully woven lies, an unconvincing collection of little tattle which does not for a moment bear analysis, but it reveals such mediocrity of spirit and such vulgarity of soul that if among the last of his followers there remained any who still believed in his personal prestige, these pages of desperate banality and childish argument must have ruined forever their conception of their former Emperor."

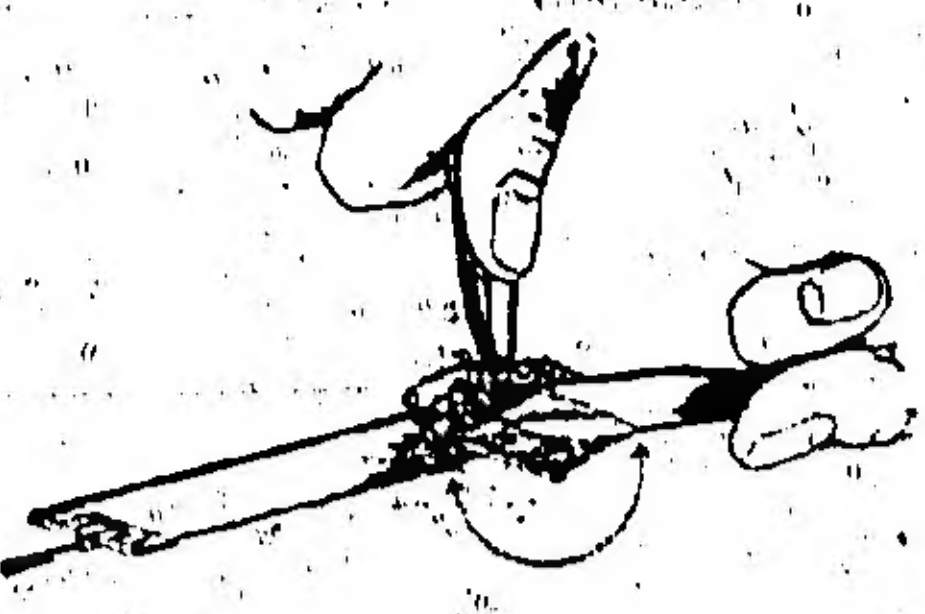
"It was not a war-like prince with vast dreams of conquest who ruled Germany for eight and twenty years: it was a little fellow playing a rôle too big for him and in whose composition foolish pride far outweighed those qualities essential for the completion of those great schemes to which that pride aspired."

After reviewing briefly some of the most glaring shortages in the memoirs *The Times* concludes:—

"Now that he has had his say, let this refugee of Doorn rest definitely in silence, which is so much to his own interest. His defence has served simply to confirm his guilt. It has definitely fixed the world's opinion of the intellectual and moral value of the personality of the ex-emperor. Remote from the world in the throne room, with the prestige of a crown and sceptre, he could create the illusion of being somebody, a force, a symbol. Seen near at hand in the light of these pages, which for all their lies show something of his nature, one finds that he was nothing but a blockhead."

"But even so, this blockhead must never be allowed to forget that he has been condemned by the whole civilized world as the great war criminal, and that if he has not been hanged in the Tower of London, as was proposed him, he none the less remains dishonoured and accursed."

GIFTS FOR MEN.



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BILLIARD CUES.



LANE, CRAWFORD'S.

PARIS FASHION NOTES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,
ISABEL RAMSAY.]

PARIS, November 6th.
All blouses are jumper blouses these days. The blouse which was drawn in at the waist and tucked away underneath the skirt has disappeared as completely as the crinoline and other old-fashioned ideas. The majority of blouses intended for street wear have high, tight-fitting collars cut after the style of the humble blouse of the Russian peasant; a deep band of embroidery in some particularly bright colour or colour is added down the front to the left side, and perhaps bands of the same round each cuff. Satin made up in this way and trimmed with bands of Chinese embroidery, the brighter the better, can be most lovely. Some jumpers are finished off with a border of fringe that is knotted or weighted with a bead at each end. Still another idea is to scallop the edge or cut it out in points and add a band of fur all round. Low necks are to be seen as well as high ones; but there is a decided movement in favour of the latter, especially for street wear, this form being considered more in keeping with the present style of coat that buttons well up round the throat and is cut tight and slim in the body part. For the house, the square-cut blouse is very popular.

A shoulder yoke is a new-old idea that is made use of by many designers. The yoke effect is seen only at the back and round the shoulders, as it finishes off at each side, leaving the front flat for pleating.

Bead embroidery is more popular than anything else as a decoration. It figures in steel, gold and silver beads as well as in beads of every colour in glass, crystal and wood. These beads, no matter what their composition, are made in all shapes and in all sizes, although the tiniest size lends itself better to delicate embroidery. Quaint designs and amusing patches of scenes and scenery are worked on satin and crepe de Chine blouses for wear in the house or underneath tailored costumes.

The "shirt waist" type of blouse is completely a thing of the past. It is not even worn by school-girls. The only model that one sees is the long, loose jumper. This either continues in a long, straight line several inches below the waist, or else has what fulness there is caught into a deep waist-band that fits tightly round the hips. Any and every material is used for fashioning blouses. Now that Winter has made his unwelcome appearance, velvet and duvetyne are well in evidence. These materials are mostly made up into house blouses or for wear under a coat in the street, when shopping or on occasions when the wearer knows she will not be obliged to take off her coat and reveal the fact that she has disobeyed the rules of good dressing by coming out in a blouse and skirt. Velvet and duvetyne are used for house blouses because they are warmer than other materials. For wear with a coat and skirt, satin, crepe Georgette, crepe Marquise and the host of other silk crepes which have been launched on the market during the last few years, are lighter, and more elegant blouses are made up from these materials in every colour, light as well as dark. There are also many dainty models in ivory and cream. As a rule, the colour of the blouse is chosen to harmonise exactly with that of the coat and skirt with which it is to be worn. Ivory or cream blouses are rarely worn except with cream coat and skirts, or with black ones when the wearer is in half mourning.

The waistcoat is another garment which has become just as important an item of a woman's dress as the blouse. It has now reached a stage when it is recognised, as much a woman's garment as a man's, and a feminine wardrobe which does not include at least one of these useful garments can certainly not be considered complete. The latest models are long and straight; most of them have a high collar, but not all of them have sleeves. Many have not even a back to them, but simply fasten round the waist with tapes or ribbons. These are handy, slip-on affairs which can be put on hurriedly over an old blouse and worn whilst out shopping. When sleeves do exist they are in mouseline de soie or rayon rather than in the same material as the rest of the waistcoat, whereas the cuffs which finish them off are of the same material. The waistcoat that crosses over in front is not much worn, as it is impossible to add a high collar to models of this type. The straight-fronted ones are more popular, as they can be bloused at the waist or left flat in front and pleated at each side. Besides, they lend themselves to the addition of a high collar, a detail of fashion that is growing in favour every day.

Waistcoats of plaited ribbon look well when worn with a cloth costume of extra heavy texture. These made of silver or gold tissue, scraps of old silk tapestry, or silk worked with handsome Chinese embroideries, set off to perfection the plainest of velvet costumes. In fact, nothing is quite so becoming when worn with a dark velvet costume as a waistcoat worked in Chinese blues with a thread of gold running through it and a piping of lacquer red velvet finishing off the V front; the red lacquer note is repeated in the lining of the coat with which this is worn, and a charming ensemble effect is thus obtained.

As well as these everyday models, there are others that aim more at being original and curious. Designers seem to grow tired at times of the usual material and go far afield for fabrics that are novel and wonderful in an effort to create models which will be entirely different from the usual run of things. Many of these take Breitshwanz fur and turn it into original vests of this type. They scallop the hem and bind it with scarlet leather or suede. Another idea they put into

(Continued at foot of next column.)



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Suspicion

Amongst the innumerable evils that have come in the wake of America's pretence of going "dry" one that must be noted is the growth of suspicion.

So much fraud has followed America's futile effort that honest American (and other) people are made suspicious when there is no ground.

Here is an amusing Example:—

The hideous trade in substitutes for good honest alcoholic drinks is demoralising thousands and making them suspect anything that has the least appearance of fraud or that they do not understand. Super-criticalness has become an obsession.

Recently Americans, Canadians, Mexicans, and others living in or adjacent to dry (?) America have found a mare's nest in the mould marks on the bottom of whisky bottles.

They actually persuaded themselves that clever rogues were cutting a large round hole out of these bottles, removing the contents, substituting something inferior, and putting back the "cut-out" as neatly as a clever dentist replaces a tooth that he has removed.

The thing is, of course, commercially impossible. It will be a loss to the world if America loses, besides its freedom, its sense of humour.

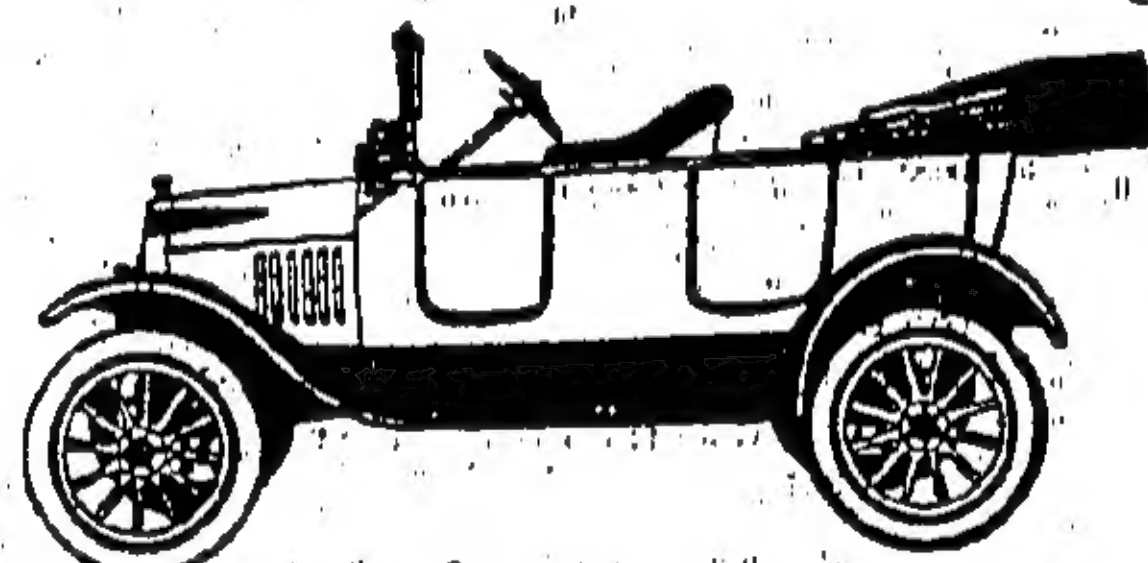
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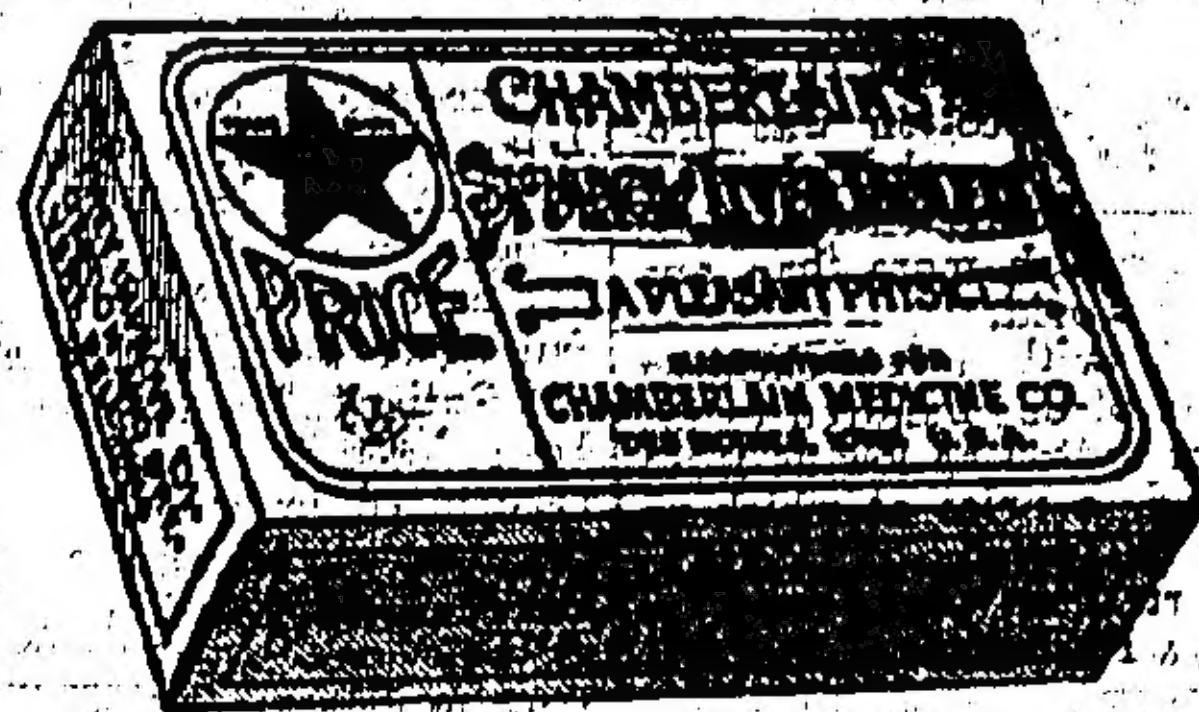
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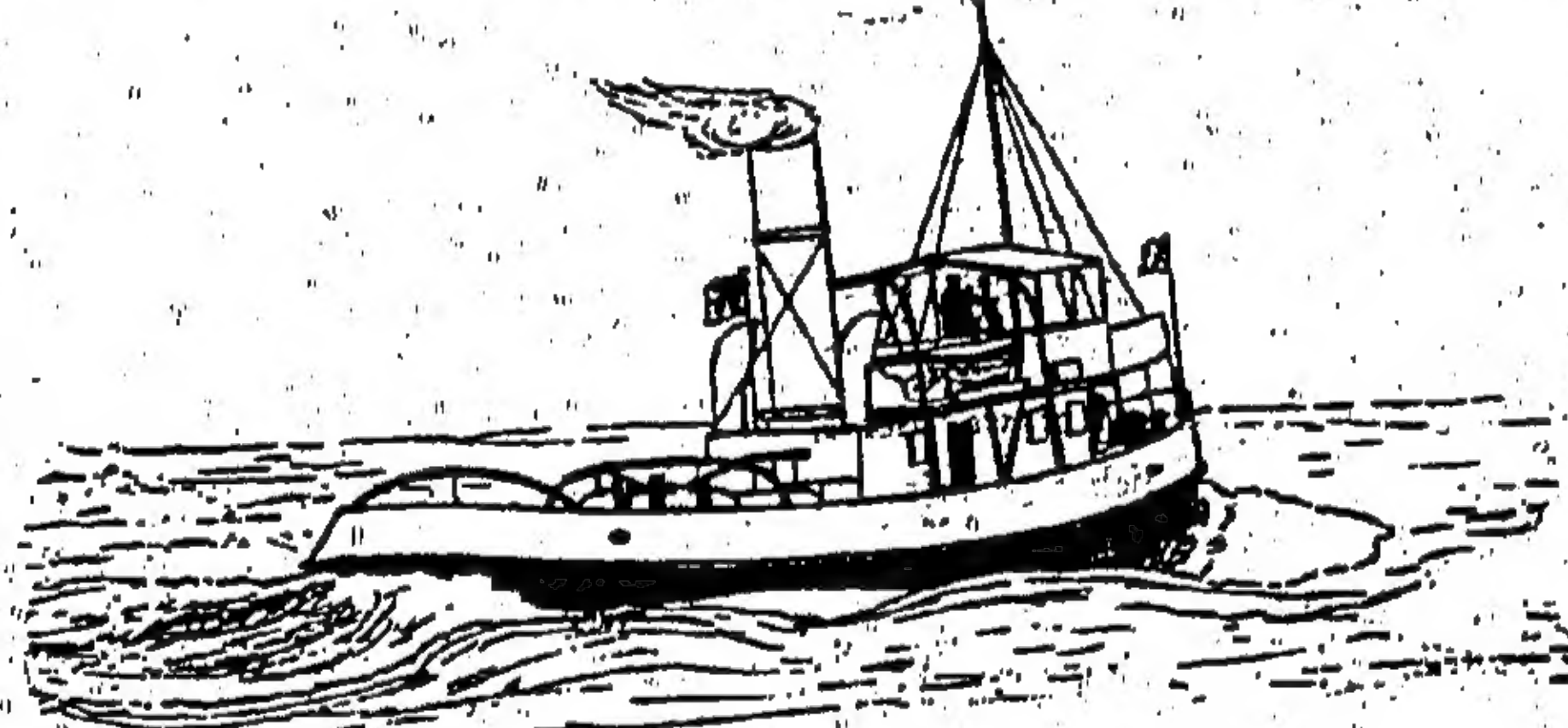
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THE ROBINSON CRUSOE CIGAR.

A bootblack was puffing away at the end of a cigar, when a gentleman, thinking to have a little fun at the boy's expense, asked him if he always smoked cigars.

"Oh, yes, sir, pretty often," answered the boy.

"What brand do you generally smoke?" asked the gentleman.

"Robinson Crusoe, sir," answered the boy.

The gentleman pondered a little.

"I never heard of that brand," he said.

"It's a make I've given myself," announced the boy.

"You see, Guv'nor, old Crusoe was a castaway."

practice is to utilise suede in this way, decorating it beforehand by stencilling patterns on it in any colours or in black and white tones. White kid, on which designs and motifs are repainted in black, is also called into play. As well as these more or less unusual materials, there is another one less unusual, but perhaps more decorative, which is used a great deal for the fashioning of waistcoats. This is a variety of water-wave brocade in black and silver or black and gold tones. Waistcoats made of this fabric, with high-fitting collars and a waist-line slightly draped and finished with a border of monkey fur, are quite the latest note in fashion. Such material may look bizarre and frightening in the hand, but when worn by a tall woman capable of carrying off startling effects, and under a three-quarter coat in velvet or satin, the effect is smart to the point of being remarkably so.

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the **HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS**, January to June 1923

With LOCK. Price \$7.50.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

December 13th.

LA Pit Tai, Chinese str., 484 tons, Capt. Lam Ng Wan, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Wai Hing S.S. Co.

Amakusa Maru, Japanese str., 2,356 tons, Capt. K. Fukue, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

Banai Maru, Japanese str., 840 tons, Capt. K. Nakamura, from Keelung, with coal.—M.B.K.

Qingsheng, British str., from Canton.

Clan Macbrayne, British str., 2,078 tons, Capt. W. D. Smith, from Nagsaki.—Dodwell & Co.

Haiching, British str., 1,267 tons, Capt. J. S. Thompson, from Foochow, with a general cargo.—Douglas S.S. Co.

Haitan, British str., 1,138 tons, Capt. E. Jones, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—Man Wing S.S. Co.

Haidie, British str., from Canton.

Hongchow, British str., 909 tons, Capt. G. S. C. Johnson, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Hual Kwei, Chinese str., 771 tons, Capt. R. Ahrens, from Dairen, with a general cargo.—Ching Kee S.N. Co.

Hydringen, British str., 561 tons, Capt. W. J. Collier, R.N.R., from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Chin On S.S. Co.

Yama, British str., 3,342 tons, Capt. P. Fraser, from Shanghai.—Atlantic Petroleum Co.

Shantung, British str., 1,368 tons, Capt. R. Robertson, from Swatow.—B. & S.

Suining, British str., from Canton.

Telemachus, British str., 1,340 tons, Capt. W. Anderson, from Saigon, with rice.—Wo Fat Shipg.

Tokai Maru, Japanese str., 1,412 tons, Capt. T. Naito, from Hongay, with coal.—Y. Sato & Co.

Wingung, British str., 1,519 tons, Capt. J. V. Simpson, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

CLEARANCES.

December 12th.

Kyokuto Maru, for Chinwangtao, Pooty, for K. C. Wan.

December 13th.

Banai Maru, for Canton.

Cherbon Maru, for Moji.

Qingsheng, for Haiphong.

Derwent, for Saigon.

Japan, for Amoy.

Kanagawa, for Shanghai.

Lake Onawa, for Saigon.

New Malindi, for Haiphong.

President Jackson, for Shanghai.

Sunning, for Canton.

Taka Maru, for Hongay.

Tan, for Haiphong.

Wingung, for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. **Haiching**, on December 13th:—Mr. C. G. Perdue, Mr. I. A. Fraser, Mr. J. J. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Livingstone, Mrs. E. Annot, Dr. T. Nagel, Mr. F. C. Tocken.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. **Mojo Maru** (Bombay line) left Bombay for Hongkong via Singapore on December 12th, and is expected here on December 25th.

The Hugo Stinnes s.s. **Emil Kirdorf** left Singapore on December 12th, and is due here on Monday next.

The s.s. **Agamemnon** (Blue Funnel), arrived at London on December 12th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

C. of Dunkirk (Bank Line), due Dec. 29th.

City of York (Bank Line), due Dec. 31st.

Diomed (Blue Funnel), due Dec. 23rd.

Empress of Asia, due Dec. 22nd, 10 a.m.

E. of Australia, due Dec. 15th, 8 a.m.

Keelung (Blue Funnel), due Dec. 22nd.

Wingchow (Blue Funnel), due Jan. 10th.

President Lincoln (P.M.), due Dec. 23rd.

President Taft (P.M.), due Dec. 19th.

Shidzuoka Maru (N.Y.K.), due to-day.

Takaoka Maru (N.Y.K.), due to-day.

Tamba Maru (N.Y.K.), due Dec. 15th.

Telemachus (Blue Funnel), due Feb. 4th.

Thesus (Blue Funnel), due Dec. 25th.

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

Is given of the

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS

with which is incorporated

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GERMAN GOVERNMENT
EXTRAVAGANCE.
GIFT TO THE SHIPPING
INDUSTRY.

An arrangement has been made between the shipbuilding trust and the Government by which the German shipping industry is to receive the sum of eighteen thousand million marks in further compensation for its ships seized or surrendered in the war.

This is additional to the eleven thousand million marks at first agreed upon, and is said to have been granted on account of the depreciation of the mark. It appears, however, to be a purely voluntary gift on the part of the Government to the shipping industry, as the sum of eleven thousand million marks was supposed to have been made in settlement of all claims.

At the present rate of exchange the sum of eighteen thousand million marks is approximately \$1,500,000. The sum of eleven thousand million marks, at the exchange rate of March, 1921, when the first grant was ratified by the Reichstag, was about \$45,000,000.—Times.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, December 14th

	Previous Day	at 8 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.01	30.16	30.00
Temperature	81	83	87
Humidity	82	75	87
Wind Direction	E	3	4
Force	0	0	0
Weather	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rain	0.0	0.0	0.0

Highest open-air Temperature on 12th ... 68

Lowest open-air Temperature on 13th ... 62

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Durban Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	End of inst.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	Goshu Prince	Brit.	Prinse Line	End of inst.
NEW YORK via SWITZ	Calchae	Brit.	Batterfield & Swire	On 14th inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK via SWITZ	City of Pittsburgh	Brit.	The Bank Line, Limited	On 14th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO	West Chopaka	Am.	Struthers & Barry	On 23rd inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	President Taft	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.	On 27th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Nanting	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.	On 27th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Empress Australia	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	About 22nd inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th inst., at 11 a.m.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Albatross Maru	Jap.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 24th inst.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Alphibus	Brit.	Batterfield & Swire	On 18th inst.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Empress Canada	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O.S. Ltd.	On 18th inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Plassey	Brit.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	On 18th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Andre Lebon	Brit.	Message Lines	About 24th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Kitano Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 20th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	City of Paris	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 20th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Merionces	Brit.	Batterfield & Swire	On 22nd inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Montor	Brit.	Batterfield & Swire	On 16th inst.
HARVE, LONDON & ANTWERP	Shunko Maru	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 7th inst.
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & BREMEN	Glenide	Brit.	Batterfield & Swire	On 8th inst.
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & BREMEN	Olderkerk	Brit.	Java-China Japan-Lijn	On 17th inst.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Kashgar	Brit.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	On 17th inst.
BOMBAY, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Takaka Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
BOMBAY via SHANGHAI, COLOMBO	Leimang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 18th inst.
BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE	Vaa Overstraten	Dut.	Java-China Japan-Lijn	On 23rd inst.
BANGKOK	Nippon	Brit.	Dodwell & Co. Ltd.	On 14th inst., at 4 p.m.
HONGKONG via SHANGHAI & PAKOY	Huichow	Brit.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About 21st inst.
KEELUNG via SHANGHAI & PAKOY	Takaka Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About 21st inst.
KEELUNG via SHANGHAI & PAKOY	Manusang	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst., at 11 a.m.
SAUNDARAY	Takaka Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Angara	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 18th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Hangsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 18th inst.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI & PAKOY	Jufuku Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Sardinia	Brit.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	On 17th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Luchow	Brit.	Batterfield & Swire	About 10th inst.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	Fume	Brit.	Dodwell & Co. Ltd.	About 19th inst.
SHANGHAI	Tilliwong	Dut.	Java-China Japan-Lijn	On 19th inst.
BATAVIA via SHANGHAI & PAKOY	Paris Maru	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 21st inst., at Noon.
JAPAN PORTS	Hosang	Dut.	Java-China Japan-Lijn	About 28th inst.
KOBE	Tikini	Jap.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
KALASSAR & SOERABAYA	Yokoyama Maru	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 17th inst., at 10 a.m.
CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE & RANGOON	Kweisang	Brit.	Batterfield & Swire	On 17th inst., at 10 a.m.
RANGOON via SHANGHAI	Kweisang	Brit.	Batterfield & Swire	On 15th inst., at 1 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Haiching	Brit.	Douglas Laprak & Co.	On 19th inst., at 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Haifong	Brit.	Douglas Laprak & Co.	On 15th inst., at 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yuen-sang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 27th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	President Taft	Brit.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 5th inst.
MANILA	West Jan	Am.	Struthers & Barry	On 5th inst.
MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, &c.				

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Dec. 15th. Dec. 22nd.

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Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common points in U.S.A. and Canada.

SHIDZUOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Dec., at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA MARU (calling Manila) ... Thursday, 11th Jan., at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.

KITANO MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Dec., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON, HULL, ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

TAKAKA MARU ... Tuesday, 19th Dec., at 11 a.m.

YOSHINO MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Jan., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.

DURBAN MARU ... End of December.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Delagoa Bay, Durban & Cape Town.

SOMBAI via Singapore and Colombo.

TAKAKA MARU ... Friday, 15th Dec.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Wednesday, 27th Dec.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

CEYLON MARU ... Friday, 22nd Dec.

OSAKA MARU ... Saturday, 6th Jan.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

YOSHINO MARU ... Thursday, 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.

TAKAKA MARU (calling Moji) ... Saturday, 16th Dec.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

JUFUKU MARU (calling Keelung) ... Thursday, 14th Dec.

KATOKI MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Dec., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

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WEATHER REPORT.

Dec. 13th, at 1213.—Pressure has increased slightly at Vladivostok and Wobai, and over N. Indo-China. It is nearly stationary at other reporting stations.

The two anticyclones appear to have merged into one system central near Peking. Fresh monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 13th Dec., 0.10 inch. Total since January 1st, 28.11 inches, against an average of 32.43 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District Forecast

Hongkong to Gap Rock ... N.E. winds, fresh; fair.

Formosa Channel ... The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoucks ... The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From Dec. 14th to 20th, 1922.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water		Low Water	
		H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Thur.	14	h m	ft in.	h m	ft in.
		14 53	6 4	11 43	2 5
Fri.	15	h m	ft in.	h m	ft in.
		15 55	6 3	11 43	2 5
Satur.	16	h m	ft in.	h m	ft in.
		16 57	6 2	11 43	2 5
Sun.	17	h m	ft in.	h m	ft in.
		17 59	6 1	11 43	2 5
Mon.	18	h m	ft in.	h m	ft in.
		18 01	6 0	11 43	2 5
Tues.	19	h m	ft in.	h m	ft in.
		19 03	5 9	11 43	2 5
Wed.	20	h m	ft in.	h m	ft in.
		20 05	5 8	11 43	2 5

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Mr. & Mrs. Agar, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Joseph

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"CITY OF YORK" ... 22nd Dec. ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

"CITY OF PARIS" ... 23rd Dec. ... Marseilles, London & Rotterdam.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF PARIS" ... 23rd Dec. ... Marseilles & London.
"CITY OF YORK" ... 14th Feb. ... Marseilles & London.
"CITY OF SIMLA" ... mid. March ... Marseilles & London.
"CITY OF POONA" ... mid. April ... Marseilles & London.

Subject to change without notice.

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"CITY OF PITTSBURGH" ... via Suez Canal ... 14th December.
"CITY OF CALIFORNIA" ... via Suez Canal ... 24th December.
"CITY OF MACHAON" ... via Suez Canal ... 18th January.
"CITY OF DUNKIRK" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th January.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

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M. SERVICES CONTRACTUELS des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

Mail Steamers	Next Sailings from Marseilles	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan	Probable Sailing from Hongkong for Marseilles
ANDRE LEBON	24th Nov.	29th Dec.	9th Jan., 1923.
AMBOISE	1st Dec.	1st Jan.	23rd Jan.
CORDILLERE	15th Dec.	19th Jan.	6th Feb.
ANGKOR	29th Dec.	2nd Feb.	20th Feb.
ANGERS			6th March.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, IN FORCE FOR THE PRESENT, TO MARSEILLES.

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"C. DORISE" sailing about 2nd Jan., 1923.

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HAICHING ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... Friday, 15th Dec., at 1 p.m.
HAIPOONG ... Capt. Ellis Walker ... Tuesday, 19th Dec., at 12 Noon.
HAIHONG ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... Friday, 22nd Dec., at 1 p.m.

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(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"STOILIA"	8,700	21st Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay
"KASBOAR"	9,000	27th Dec.	Bombay, Madras, London & Antwerp
"KASBOAR"	9,000	10th Jan., 1923	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay
"KASBOAR"	9,000	17th Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASBOAR"	9,000	24th Jan.	do.
"KASBOAR"	9,000	31st Jan.	do.
"KASBOAR"	9,000	7th Feb.	do.
"KASBOAR"	9,000	14th Feb.	do.
"KASBOAR"	9,000	21st Feb.	do.
"KASBOAR"	9,000	28th Feb.	do.
"KASBOAR"	9,000	6th Mar.	Bombay, Madras, London & Antwerp
"KASBOAR"	9,000	13th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASBOAR"	9,000	20th Mar.	do.
"KASBOAR"	9,000	27th Mar.	do.
"KASBOAR"	9,000	4th Apr.	do.
"KASBOAR"	9,000	11th Apr.	do.
"KASBOAR"	9,000	18th Apr.	do.
"KASBOAR"	9,000	25th Apr.	do.
"KASBOAR"	9,000	2nd May	do.
"KASBOAR"	9,000	9th May	do.
"KASBOAR"	9,000	16th May	do.
"KASBOAR"	9,000	23rd May	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"TORILLA" ... 5,200 ... 18th Dec. ... Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"JAPAN" ... 6,000 ... 21st Dec. ... Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA" ... 6,000 ... 3rd Jan. ... (Mandi, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne)

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, T. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
The E. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers to Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"JAPAN" ... 6,000 ... 14th Dec. D.L. ... Amoy, Kobe & Moji.
"KASBOAR" ... 9,000 ... 20th Dec. ... Shanghai & Japan.
"KASBOAR" ... 9,000 ... 27th Dec. ... Shanghai & Japan.
"KASBOAR" ... 9,000 ... 3rd Jan. ... Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Hongkong must carry their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the ship.
First Class Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in one of the sections of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Passes for Hongkong are not more than 2 1/2 p.m. x 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Rates, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON and NEW YORK

S.S. "GOTHIC PRINCE" ... End of December.
S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... Beginning of February, 1923.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

(Incorporated in Great Britain).
St. George's Building.
Telephone: Central 3165.
Telegrams (Furnessine).

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & MARSEILLES—
Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"SHUNKO MARU" ... Saturday, 16th Dec.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN—via SAIGON & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.
"MEXICO MARU" ... Tuesday, 9th Jan., 1923.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.
"ANDES MARU" ... Monday, 25th Dec.

"BURMA MARU" (Calling at Penang) ... Thursday, 21st Dec.
SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service.
"BUCHO MARU" ... Monday, 1st Jan., 1923.
CALCUTTA & SINGAPORE & HANGKOW.
"MALAY MARU" ... Friday, 19th Jan.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—via Dairen—Taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.
"ALABAMA MARU" ... Thursday, 21st Dec.
NEW YORK & PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Oahu Ports.
"ALASKA MARU" ... Monday, 22nd January.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ:
JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama
"PARIS MARU" ... Tuesday, 19th Dec.
KEELING via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.
"KAIJO MARU" ... Every Sunday, 10 a.m.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... Thursday, 14th Dec.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
"FOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 14th Dec.
For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Tel. Central No. 4000. K. SHIMA, Manager.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

For	Steamers	To Sail
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 14th Dec. D.L.
BANGKOK	"SUNNING"	On 14th Dec. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 16th Dec. D.L.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 16th Dec. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"LUCHOW"	On 17th Dec. D.L.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 17th Dec. 10 a.m.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"LINAN"	On 17th Dec. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"LIANGCHOW"	On 18th Dec. D.L.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGTIAN"	On 18th Dec. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & AMOY	"KAYING"	On 19th Dec. 10 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 21st Dec. D.L.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 23rd Dec. D.L.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Fridays (extending to Peking), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to all Tientsin) and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Tientsin and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Canton.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
Telephone Central 38.
CARGO & PASSENGER FARES TO BE QUOTED BY THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (2nd Floor, 1st Fl.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila & Australian Ports
"ORANGSHA"	30th Dec.	4th Jan.

Yacht Steamers fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and also superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reindeer Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.
For Freight and Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents.
Telephone Central No. 38.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON
For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

"WRAY CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 23rd December.
"BOWEN CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 10th January.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.
FUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI.

"FIUME" ... sailing on or about 10th January.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

"NIPPON" ... sailing on or about 23rd December.
"FIUME" ... sailing second half of January y.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
"UMONA" ... sailing on or about 20th December.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.
Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,

MANAGING AGENTS.
U.S. SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passengers
Fare to European Ports U.S. \$3620.50 First Class
Throughout.
AMERICAN STEAMERS
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, Kobe, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU
Leaves Hongkong Arrives San Francisco
S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... Dec. 27th ... Jan. 24th, 1923
S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Jan. 3rd, 1923 ... Jan. 25th, 1923
S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Jan. 23rd, 1923 ... Feb. 18th, 1923
*This steamer proceeds homeward via Manila and thence direct to Shanghai and Japan ports.
*Sailings and Fares Subject to change without Notice.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leaves Hongkong Arrives Manila
S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... Dec. 27th ... Dec. 28th
S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Dec. 24th ... Dec. 26th
S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Jan. 15th, 1923 ... Jan. 17th, 1923

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

For CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BANGKOK.
S.S. "JACOB" ... Dec. 23rd.

TAMPA INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

For PAVANA, GALVESTON, NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, TAMPA, BALTIMORE & NEW YORK
S.S. "JADDER" ... Jan. 4th, 1923.
S.S. "HEFREN" ... Feb. 6th, 1923.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
Telephone: Central 141. Cable Address: "PACIFIC MAIL" Union Building, Hongkong.
Agents: 22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

